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OR
COMPENDIUM
OF
THE MODERN PRACTICE
OF
Physic.

In which the Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all the Diseases incident to the Human Body are clearly and fully delivered; together with the Virtues, Doses and proper Exhibition of all the medicinal Simples and Compositions directed in the last

London & Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TABLES

Of the New Names adopted by each College, and of their reference to those formerly in use.

BY

BRABAZON SMITH, M. D.

London :

PRINTED FOR J. MATHEWS, NO. 18, STRAND;

BY W. SMITH, KING STREET, SEVEN DIALS.

1800.

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Earl of INCHQUIN, K. St. P.
ONE OF THE LORDS OF HIS
Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

WHEN obligations demand a suitable acknowledgment, the etiquette of inscribing works of this nature to professional men, may be fairly dispensed with; particularly at a period in which medical science is patronised by the Literati of every description. Thus actuated, the friendship and many favours I have, for a series of years, experienced from your Lordship, would naturally

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extort from me the most florid encomium, was I not an avowed enemy to all expressions that bear the semblance of adulation. Suffice it to say, that any dedicatory incense offered to such exalted Virtues as are superior to panegyric, would subject me to censure, while I only mean to proclaim the great respect and estimation with which I have the honour to be,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

faithful and most obedient Servant,

BRABAZON SMITH.

Union Place, Lambeth,

September, 1800.

PREFACE.

THE utility of the following pages, it is presumed, will be sufficiently obvious to countenance their publication; for, however inadequate to convey instruction to the elder branch of the profession, they will probably experience a favourable reception from the young practitioner, and may, on some occasions, be advantageously had recourse to even by the veteran.

An alphabetical order has been adopted as best calculated for a Manual. Classical arrangement may be consulted at leisure, as absolutely necessary to the formation of a good Physician, and the right understanding of what is delivered in this Work; but the most perfect system is not so unerring as to render any departure from it liable to the brand of empiricism, and, where the judgment is not fettered by scholastic dogmas, it will often be necessarily superseded by the

anomalisms that are daily met with in diseases.

In this Compend the symptoms are occasionally extracted from such Authors as have written thereon with the greatest correctness and discrimination; and as the treatment is delivered from facts and experience, the whole is intended to display a comprehensive view of the present practice,—and to render it more complete, all the medicinal simples and compositions directed in the last London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias have been inserted, with their virtues, doses and proper exhibition. It is hoped, however, that the limits, prescribed to such a work, have not been exceeded, and that the object of compressing into a pocket volume all that is requisite to refresh the memory, has been attained.

The doses are set down as for adults, and should be proportioned between the smallest and largest, according to the strength of the patient, and the peculiar circumstances attending his complaint.—Children of ten years old may take about one half—of five, one

third—of one, a tenth, &c. observing, at the same time, that such young subjects are more easily affected by medicines of a very active nature. As it is impossible, however, to treat this subject with due precision, much must be left to the judgment of the prescriber.

In addition to the above, it should be remarked, that most medicines are given in such doses as may be exhibited two, three, or four times a day, as circumstances may indicate; observing that Emetics, Cathartics, Anodynes, and some others (when intended to have a full and immediate effect) should be given in such quantity as may not require a repetition. Among the latter, Opium claims our chief attention, and perhaps demands greater consideration than any other article in the *Materia Medica*. This valuable drug is now become so familiar to us, that the most ignorant conceive themselves qualified to administer it; whereas the longest experience and most accurate observation, are probably not more than sufficient to ascertain its effects, in different constitutions and dif-

ferent diseases of the same person. The following particulars, however, if kept in view, will, in some measure, direct to the investigation of its powers.

- I. In cases of emergency Opiates should never be given in less quantity than what may insure the effect intended, nor in greater than may be necessary thereto; for success depends not so much on its being largely administered, as on avoiding that extreme caution which, by an under dose, may disappoint expectation.
- II. With some persons its effects are quick, while in others, such a quantity as may be deemed proper, shows no remarkable operation for several hours, particularly if given in substance.
- III. Sometimes a small dose (such as twenty or thirty drops of the tincture) composes the patient and induces a refreshing sleep, when a larger one creates restlessness and agitation—so vice versa.

IV. Sometimes when given in a liquid form, and in a considerable dose, it is rejected by vomiting: on such occasions it should not be hastily repeated, as its retention in the stomach may possibly have been long enough to answer what was intended.

V. Considerable disappointment may arise from the tincture not being invariably of the same strength, a circumstance of the most serious nature, and such as can only be obviated by a strict attention to the directions given in the Pharmacopœias, taking care that the same length of digestion be always observed, and that none of the tincture be employed till the whole is filtered off for use. And indeed it would be extremely proper for practitioners themselves, to prepare and keep in readiness an article so constantly had recourse to, and the speedy exhibition of which is so frequently indicated.

Nothing remains but to advise such a simplicity of prescription as may combine the fewest ingredients; and to caution the young graduate against the adoption of formulæ, ready prepared for him by medical writers; for however admissible a perusal of them may be, in order to obtain a facility of prescribing—to register them in the memory is so much lost labour, and generally an introduction to empirical practice.

N. B. The letters L. E. throughout the subsequent pages, refer to the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

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ABORTION.—This commonly occurs between the eighth and eleventh weeks of pregnancy, but may happen at a later period; and if it takes place after the seventh month, it is usually termed a premature birth. In early gestation the ovum sometimes comes off entire; sometimes the fœtus is first expelled, and the placenta afterwards. It is preceded by flooding, pains in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, evacuation of the waters, shiverings, palpitation of the heart, nausea, anxiety, syncope, subsiding of the breasts and belly, pain in the inside of the thighs, opening and moisture of the os tincæ.

On the appearance of these symptoms, the

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patient should be put to bed, kept cool and perfectly free from inquietude; bleeding should not be omitted if the pulse will bear it; the body should be kept open by gentle laxatives, or mild injections; the diet may consist of broth, gruel or panada, and the drink barley water, whey, &c. lightly acidulated, or with a little nitre dissolved in it: tonic medicines may be prescribed, as infusum rosæ, decoctum cinchonæ, &c. and irritability obviated by an opiate administered occasionally at night.—Should abortion take place, treat as under the article *Childbirth*.

ABROTONUM, *folium* (L. E.) Tonic, anthelmintic, a scruple to a dram. Used also in antiseptic fomentations.

ABSCCESS. This is formed by a local inflammation, terminating in suppuration.

When the tumor cannot be discussed, it should be brought forward by proper cataplasms, when ripe opened with a lancet or caustic, and dressed with unguentum resinæ flavæ, or other digestive ointment: during the suppuration avoid evacuations, unless considerable inflammation should render them necessary. See also *Boil*, *Phlegmon*, *Tumor*, and *Ulcer*.

ABSINTHIUM MARITIMUM, *cacumen* (L.)

Tonic, anthelmintic, a scruple to a dram.

Externally in antiseptic fomentations.

ABSINTHIUM VULGARE, *herba* (L. E.) As the foregoing.

ABSORBENTS, of Acidity; see *Antacids*.

ACETOSA, *folium* (L. E.) Cooling, antiscorbutic, restringent, diuretic; one or two ounces of the juice, two or three times a day.

ACETUM (E.) Cooling, antalkaline, antiseptic; one dram to an ounce.

ACETUM AROMATICUM (E.) Antiseptic.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM (L. E.) Common vinegar distilled.

ACETUM SCILLÆ (L. E.) Expecto- rant, diuretic, deobstruent; half a dram to two drams.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM (L.) Antiseptic; twenty drops to a dram.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM (L. E.) Tonic, diuretic, antiseptic; ten drops to fifty, diluted.

ACIDUM NITROSUM (L. E.) Cooling, diuretic, tonic; five drops to thirty, properly diluted.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM (L. E.) Tonic, diuretic; ten drops to fifty, diluted.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM (L. E.) Cooling, as-

() tringent, antiseptic; five drops to twenty, diluted. Applied to itch and other chronic eruptions, blended with unctuous matter in the proportion of one to eight.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM (L. E.)

Cooling, astringent, antiseptic; ten drops to fifty or sixty.

ACIDUM VITRIOLI AROMATICUM (E.) Tonic, stomachic; ten drops to forty.

ACONITUM, *herba* (L.) *folia* (E.) Deobstruent, narcotic; in powder one grain to three, two or three times a day, gradually encreasing the dose.

ADEPS SUELLA (L. E.) Externally in unguents.

ÆRUGO PRÆPARATA (L. E.) Externally detergent, escharotic.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS (L. E.) Antispasmodic, stimulant; half a dram to two drams, in cold water.

AFTER-PAINS. These are occasioned by a spasmodic effort excited in the uterus to expel the incrasated lochia. In some irritable habits they are attended with fever, nausea and vomiting.

They are relieved by whatever promotes the contraction of the womb. Heat applied

to the abdomen, by warm flannels frequently renewed, by fomentations, or by bladders, filled with warm water, commonly mitigates the pains: where however they are violent, an opiate should be administered, and repeated if necessary, and the belly opened by emollient injections.

AGARICUS (E.) Externally styptic.

AGUE. See *Fever Intermittent*.

ALKALINES. Kali præparatum;—ammonia præparata;—sal cornucervi;—natron præparatum;—spiritus ammoniæ;—liquor volatilis cornucervi;—aqua ammoniæ.

ALCOHOL (L.) Stimulant; one dram to two.

ALLIUM, *radix* (L. E.) Expectorant, diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue; one or two cloves made into pills, or in infusion: used externally in ointments to resolve cold tumors, and remove cutaneous diseases; and applied to the soles of the feet to occasion a revulsion from the head.

ALOE BARBADENSIS (L. E.) See the following.

ALOE SOCOTORINA (L. E.) Cathartic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue; ten or twelve grains to half a dram. Externally employed as a vulnerary.

ALTHÆA, *radix, folium* (L. E.) Emollient; chiefly used in poultices and fomentations.

ALUMEN. (L. E.) Powerfully astringent; in violent hæmorrhagies fifteen or twenty grains may be given every hour, or half hour; in other cases smaller doses are better. Used externally in astringent lotions and collyria.

ALUMEN USTUM (L. E.) Externally escharotic. Sometimes given internally in cases of colic to the extent of a scruple; in which dose it has been said gently to move the belly, and give great relief from pain.

AMAUROSIS. A loss of sight, though no defect can be observed in the eye, except that the pupil becomes somewhat enlarged and motionless. It may be produced by debility, compression, or a decay of the optic nerve.

When the optic nerve is wasted or decayed, the disease cannot be removed. If it depends on obstruction, the cure may be attempted by cupping with scarification on the hind head, bleeding, issues or blisters kept open on the back, head or behind the ears; to these prescribe small doses of calomel joined with decoction of sarsaparilla, and if necessary throw the electric stream through the eye, and draw sparks from the surround-

ing parts. If it arises from debility, order tonic and nervine remedies, as valerian, asafoetida, castor, volatile salts, bark and the preparations of iron. Sternutatories are often found of use.

AMENORRHŒA. An interruption of the menstrual flux is not so often the cause as the effect of other disorders; consequently the cure must chiefly be directed to the removal of the primary complaint.

If plethora prevails, accompanied with head-ach, heat and restlessness, bleed in the arm or foot, prescribe cooling purgatives, low diet and sufficient exercise, afterwards tinctura hellebori nigri, tinctura aloes, extractum sabinæ, &c. In pale cachetic habits order aloetics, bark, bitters and chalybeates. In both cases gentle exercise, bathing the feet, ligatures about the thighs, fomenting the abdomen and sitting over the steams of hot water are proper: emetics, small doses of mercurials, electric sparks, or sending gentle shocks through the pelvis are often efficacious. Some recommend madder as a specific, taken in scruple or half-dram doses two or three times a day. In general our efforts to restore the flux are more effec-

tually made at the approach of its expected return.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA (L. E.) Diaphoretic, attenuant, antacid, stimulant; four grains to ten or fifteen.

AMMONIACUM, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Deobstruent, pectoral, antispasmodic; ten grains to a scruple. Formed into a plaster with vinegar it is used externally to soften hard tumors, and is said to resolve even schirrous swellings.

AMYGDALA, *nucleus* (L. E.) Chiefly used to render unctuous and resinous substances miscible with water into the form of an emulsion. The oil is generally expressed from the bitter almond, as being cheaper; but the emulsion is made with the sweet almond.

AMYLUM (L. E.) Used chiefly in injections.

ANASARCA. A preternatural collection of serous fluid in the cellular texture immediately under the skin, producing a soft inelastic swelling or intumescence of the whole body, or a part of it; sometimes the fluid oozes through the pores of the cuticle; at others it raises it into blisters, or distends the skin so much as to give the tumor an unusual firmness, and often causes it to be

affected by an erythematic inflammation. With these symptoms there occur considerable thirst, difficulty of breathing, costiveness, obstructed perspiration, languor, cough, hectic fever, urine voided in small quantity, of a high colour, and depositing on cooling a copious reddish sediment. It would appear that the water of anasarca swellings is more readily communicated to the cavity of the thorax and lungs, than to the abdomen, or the viscera contained in it.

The internal remedies are pointed out under the article *Dropsy*. The external consists in drawing off the water by small punctures, in some part of the lower extremities, barely reaching the cellular texture; by blisters applied to them; by pea issues made with caustic a little below the knees; by friction with the flesh brush or warm flannels; and supporting the tone of the vessels by bandages, or laced stockings. When the skin is wounded in any of these operations, care must be taken to obviate gangrene by spirituous fomentations and proper digestives.

ANCHUSA, radix (E.) Astringent; used chiefly as a colouring ingredient in ointments, &c.

ANETHUM, semen (L. E.) Aromatic, carminative; a scruple to a dram.

ANEURISM. A tumor caused by the dilatation or rupture of an artery. Aneurisms may be divided into the *Encysted*, which includes those instances wherein the coats of the arteries are only dilated; and the *diffused*, including all those in which, from a rupture of the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane.

Bleeding, with proper evacuations and low diet will be necessary; lead may be bound tight to the part: if these are not effectual, recourse must be had to the operation of tying the artery.

ANGELICA, *radix, caulis, folium, semen*, (L. E.)
Aromatic, stimulant; a scruple to a dram.

ANGINA. See *Cynanche*.

ANGUSTURA, *cortex* (E.) Aromatic, corroborant; ten grains to a scruple.

ANI PROCEDENTIA. See *Prolapsus*.

ANISUM, *semen* (L. E.) Carminative; five grains to fifteen.

ANODYNES. Opium;—*tinctura opii*;—*syrupus papaveris albi*;—*tinctura opii camphorata*;—*pulvis opiatus*;—*spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus*;—*oleum animale*;—*hyosciamus*.

ANOREXIA. Loss of appetite may be considered

as a symptomatic affection, and varies only according to the difference of the indisposition that produces it.

If it originates from a foul stomach, give an emetic of ipecacuanha, and if necessary a mild cathartic also. If it proceeds from relaxation, prescribe bitters, chalybeates, and peruvian bark. If acidity and wind abound, join alkalines with bitters. Senna, rhubarb, kali tartarisatum, or other laxatives, may occasionally be employed if necessary; and in every case gentle exercise on horse-back should, if possible, be adopted.

ANTACIDS. Creta præparata;—magnesia alba;—ostrearum testæ præparatæ;—cancrorum chelæ præparatæ;—pulvis cretæ compositus; pulvis chelarum cancri compositus;—decoc-tum cornu cervi;—mistura cretacea;—aqua calcis;—sapo. See also *Alkalines*.

ANTHELMINTICS. Dolichos;—pulvis stanni;—filix;—geoffrœa;—spigelia;—santonium;—helleboraster;—tanacetum; præparata ex hydrargyro;—cathartica.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. (L.) Alterative; ten grains to thirty.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM (L. E.) Caustic.

ANTIMONIUM PRÆPARATUM. (L.E.) Alterative; a scruple to a dram.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM. (L.E.) Emetic, diaphoretic; two to four grains when designed to produce the full effect of an emetic;—given in much smaller doses when intended to act as a nauseating and sudorific medicine.

ANTIMONIUM USTUM CUM NITRO (E.) Emetic, diaphoretic; six grains to twelve.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM (L.) Violently emetic; quarter of a grain to a grain. It is principally used in the preparation of other antimonials.

ANTISPASMODICS. Asafœtida;—castoreum; ammoniacum;—camphora;—galbanum;—pilulæ galbani compositæ;—moschus;—æther vitriolicus;—spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus;—tinctura asæfœtidæ;—tinctura castorei;—opium;—tinctura opii;—tinctura opii camphorata;—oleum animale;—*alkali volatile*.

APHTHÆ. Little ulcers, of a white or yellow colour, affecting the mouth, throat, tongue and stomach of young children, sometimes extending through the whole of the intestinal canal, and increasing the danger of the complaint.

Keep the body gently open with magnesia and rhubarb; give the saline mixture with pulvis chelarum cancri compositus, or pulvis contrayervæ compositus; touch the ulcers frequently with infusum rosæ, or borax and alum with honey, or a weak solution of vitriolated zinc. See *Fever Aphthosæ*—*Fever Miliary*—*Cynanche Maligna* and *Syphilis*.

APOPLEXY. A sudden privation of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs; the face red and bloated; the mouth generally open; the pulse full and quick, particularly at first; respiration strong, and commonly attended with stertor; the eyes prominent and fixed; the excrements often voided involuntarily: sometimes the loss of sense and motion takes place on one side of the body more than the other, and in that case the side least affected with palsy is sometimes seized with convulsions.

Though authors discriminate between a *sanguine apoplexy*, arising from a turgidness of the vessels of the brain, and a *serous*, produced by fluid matter deposited in the ventricles, yet this distinction seldom admits of a variety in practice: both kinds often depend on a venous plethora, consequently require

nearly the same method of cure. In all cases, under the prevalence of plethora, large and repeated bleeding from the jugular vein, or temporal artery, should be early employed, and if necessary followed by cupping and scarifying on the temples, hind head, or between the shoulders; strong glysters and cathartics should be given; blisters applied to the head, back, thighs and legs, and sinapisms to the feet; afterwards medicines of the warm nervous kind, as castor, valerian, camphor, asafoetida and volatile salts should be frequently administered. If these means should fail to rouse the patient, an actual cautery may be put to the soles of the feet. In all cases the patient should be kept in cool air and in somewhat of an erect posture. Antimonial emetics are supposed serviceable in the *serous*, and hurtful in the *sanguine* apoplexy; and it is more particularly in the latter that large bleedings become necessary: When, however, the disorder is produced by compression, emetics are attended with danger. Beside Apoplexy arising from compression, the disease is sometimes occasioned by powers that directly destroy the mobility of the nervous energy; such are

mephitic air, fumes arising from burning charcoal, the fumes of certain metallic substances, opium and other narcotic poisons: in these cases nearly the same plan of cure will be admissible, observing that stimulants, after due evacuations (where these appear necessary) may be more freely employed; and in cases of poison taken into the stomach, vomiting may be excited by art, or encouraged if spontaneously arising. Acids are liberally employed when the disease is produced by excessive drinking or an overdose of opium. See *Poisons*.

APPETITE CANINE. See *Fames Canina*.

APPETITE, Loss of. See *Anorexia*.

AQUA ÆRUGINIS AMMONIATÆ (E.) Externally detergent, astringent; diluted with water it is used to remove specks and films from the eyes.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA (L.) Externally detergent, astringent; used in cutaneous eruptions, ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa and fluor albus: when used in injection it should be diluted.

AQUA AMMONIÆ (L. E.) Stimulant, attenuant, cordial, diaphoretic; ten drops to forty.

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AQUA AMMONIÆ (L. E.) Stimulant, attenuant, cordial, diaphoretic; ten drops to forty.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ (L. E.) Attenuant, cooling, diaphoretic; two drams to half an ounce, or more; used also in collyria, diluted with an equal quantity of water.

AQUA AMMONIÆ * PURÆ (L.) * CAUSTICÆ (E.) Externally styptic; used in volatile liniments, &c.

AQUA ANETHI (L. E.) Stimulant, carminative; one ounce to three.

AQUA CALCIS (L. E.) Alterative, antacid, astringent; three ounces to six, three or four times a day. Used externally for washing ill-conditioned ulcers.

AQUA CASSIÆ LIGNEÆ (E.) Cordial, stimulant; one ounce to three.

AQUA CINNAMOMI (L. E.) Cordial, stimulant; one ounce to three.

AQUA CORTICIS AURANTIORUM (E.) Aromatic, carminative, stomachic; one ounce to three.

AQUA CORTICIS LIMONUM (E.) Aromatic, carminative, stomachic; one ounce to three.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI (L.) Externally detergent, and for removing specks on the eye.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITA (E.)

Externally applied to stop bleeding at the nose, and other hæmorrhagies.

AQUA DISTILLATA (L. E.) This should, in prescription, be preferred to any other.

AQUA FÆNICULI (L.) Aromatic, carminative; one ounce to three.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI (L.) Antacid; twenty drops to sixty, two or three times a day.

AQUA KALI PURI (L.) Stimulant, antacid, lithontriptic; ten drops to twenty in milk, broth, lintseed tea, or mucilage.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI (L.) Externally cooling, astringent, properly diluted.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA (L.) Used externally against inflammation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

AQUA LIXIVA CAUSTICA (E.) See *Aqua Kali Puri*.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS (L. E.) Stimulant, cordial; one ounce to three.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ (L.) Stimulant, stomachic; one ounce to three.

AQUA PIMENTO (L. E.) Stimulant, cordial; one ounce to three.

AQUA PULEGII (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic, deobstruent; one ounce to three.

AQUA ROSÆ (L. E.) Chiefly used externally in Collyria, and for diluting more active articles.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI (E.) Externally astringent, ophthalmic.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA (L.) Externally astringent;—ophthalmic, properly diluted. Used also as a wash to restrain the immoderate discharge of certain ulcers.

ARABICUM GUMMI (L. E.) Diuretic, emollient; half a dram to half an ounce.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM (L. E.) Externally caustic; applied to venereal ulcers when dissolved in water in the proportion of half a dram to an ounce.

ARISTOLOCHIA, *radix* (E.) Stimulant, aromatic, emmenagogue; half a dram to a dram and half.

ARNICA, *herba, flos, radix* (L. E.) stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic; recommended in paralytic cases, a dram to half an ounce of the flowers infused in boiling water, and taken in the course of the day. In powder five grains to a scruple at each dose; small doses, however, frequently repeated and gradually increased, should always be preferred.

ARSENICUM, (E.) Recommended internally for the cure of Intermittents; but it has been principally employed externally as an escharotic in cancerous affections.

ARTEMISIA, *folia* (E.) Antihysterical; emmenagogue; a scruple to a dram; or one dram to two in infusion.

ARUM, *radix* (L. E.) Stimulant, acrid; recommended in chlorosis, rheumatism, and paralytic affections; ten grains to a scruple of the fresh root, made into a bolus or emulsion with unctuous or mucilaginous substances, two or three times a day.

ASAFÆTIDA, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, expectorant; five grains to a scruple or more.

ASARUM, *folium* (L. E.) Sternutatory; a grain or two snuffed up going to bed.

ASCITES. A preternatural collection of serous fluid, causing a swelling and distention of the lower belly, generally appearing at first more considerable in the epigastrium, but at length spreading uniformly over the whole of the abdomen. According to the seat of this complaint it is denominated either *abdominal* or *encysted*. In the former case the

water is contained in the cavity of the abdomen; in the latter it is formed without the peritonæum, or contained in sacs connected with particular viscera. It is in the former case only that we can prescribe with any probability of success; and the general method of cure will be delivered under the article Dropsy. Ascites however admits of a particular method of immediately drawing off the water, which is by paracentesis of the abdomen. It is difficult to determine accurately the seat of this complaint: when, however, a dropsical appearance takes place in other parts of the system, with an equable swelling over the whole belly, we may conclude that the water is in the cavity of the abdomen; but should there be a partial swelling of the abdomen, unaccompanied by any other hydropic symptom or diathesis, we may presume the complaint to be encysted, except in certain cases where a schirrous liver may occasion an accumulation of water within the sac of the peritonæum, independent of any general affection of the system. See *Dropsy*.

ASTHMA. The paroxysms of this disease return at certain intervals, are preceded by

listlessness, loss of appetite, oppression, cough, flatulency and frequent eructations; at length a difficulty of breathing comes on, attended with wheezing, the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation that the patient can breathe only in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate; if he catches a little sleep he snores much, at the height of the paroxysm is desirous of cool air; sweats about the neck and forehead; coughs up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; no fever; palpation of the heart; pulse extremely small, weak and sometimes intermittent; urine pale and copious; all the symptoms are aggravated towards night; as the fit abates, an expectoration of mucus takes place, the urine becomes higher coloured and deposits a copious sediment.

Medicine can scarcely perform any thing more in this complaint than to relieve the violence of the paroxysms. The cure is chiefly to be attempted by regimen, temperance, exercise and residence in such an air as may be found to agree best with the patient. This last seems to be the most important consideration of any; hence a proper

combination of atmospheric with certain factitious airs, if breathed with due constancy, promises the most effectual aid. During the fit, the patient, if in bed, should immediately rise and place himself in an arm chair, (I have repeatedly known violent paroxysms considerably relieved by this method in an hour or two, which might otherwise continue the intire night) his feet and legs may be immersed in warm water, warm fomentations applied to the breast and cataplasms to the feet; bleed if age or weakness do not forbid; blister on the shoulders or breast; the body should be opened by gentle glisters or cathartics; if the spasm continues violent, give opiates with or without æther, or joined with pectorals; a strong infusion of roasted coffee has often given ease, as also the vapour of warm water drawn into the lungs; musk, castor and other antispasmodics are frequently of service; and some practitioners highly recommend calcined zinc.

ASTRINGENTS. Alumen;—bistorta;—tormentilla;—uva ursi;—kino;—catechu;—extractum hæmatoxyli;—galla;—zincum vitriolatum;—acidum vitriolicum;—zincum calcinatum;—sanguis draconis;—arsenicum;—sima-

rouba;—quercus; cinnamomum;—cinchona; conserva rosæ rubræ;—infusum rosæ;—tinctura catechu;—tinctura cinchonæ;—*præparata e ferro.*

ATRIPLEX FÆTIDA, *herba* (E.) Antihysterical, emmenagogue; one or two drams in infusion, two or three times a day.

ATROPHIA. This disease (commonly called a nervous consumption) appears with an emaciation of the whole body, unaccompanied by fever, cough or other hectic symptoms; but generally attended by indigestion, languor and want of appetite: it is commonly only a symptom of some previous complaint, and seldom to be considered as an idiopathic affection.

The treatment must be varied according to the cause or the nature of the primary disease on which it depends. Thus it may arise from dyspepsia, scrophula, worms, syphilis, hysteria, hypochondriasis, leucorrhœa, scurvy, asthma, &c. which see. When these causes cannot be discovered, it may be considered as an idiopathic complaint, and the cure attempted by removing the remote causes. In general, exercise, the country air, a strengthening and nutritive diet, with

bitters and chalybeates are particularly indicated.

ATTENUANTS. *Præparata e Ferro, et ex Hydrargyro.* See also *Alkalines* and *Deobstruents*.

AURANTIUM HISPALENSE (L.E.) The juice cooling and antiseptic; the rhind stomachic.

AVENA, *semen* (L.E.) Nutritive; the meal used externally in poultices with yest or charcoal. See *Poultice Carbonic*.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE (L.E.) Corroborant, detergent, diuretic; ten grains to half a dram.

BALSAMUM *COPAIVA (L.) *COPAIBÆ (E.) Corroborant, detergent, diuretic; ten grains to half a dram; in large doses purgative.

BALSAMUM GILEADENSE (E.) Corroborant, detergent; a scruple to a dram.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM (L.E.) Corroborant, detergent, vulnerary; used in nervous affections, some kinds of asthmas, gonorrhœas, dysenteries, &c. five grains to a scruple.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM (L.E.) Corroborant, detergent; used in coughs, gleet, seminal weaknesses, &c. ten grains to half a dram.

BARDANA, *radix* (L.E.) Aperient, diuretic,

diaphoretic; one to two ounces in decoction daily; recommended in rheumatism, gout, syphilis, &c

BARYTES (E.) A saturated solution of the crystallized salt in water, has been strongly recommended in scrophula; five to ten drops two or three times a day, gradually increasing the dose.

BECCABUNGA, *herba* (L.) Detergent, antiscorbutic; one to three ounces of the juice daily.

BELLADONNA, *folia* (E.) Deobstruent, diuretic, diaphoretic, narcotic; three grains to ten in infusion during the day; or half a grain to two, gradually increasing the dose; recommended in cancer both internally and externally; also in Mania and Epilepsy.

BENZOE (L.) BENZOINUM (E.) *resina*. Pectoral, vulnerary; five grains to fifteen.

BISTORTA, *radix* (L. E.) Powerfully astringent; employed in all kinds of violent hæmorrhagies, and other fluxes, both internally and externally; a scruple to a dram.

BITES *Venomous*. Apply milk, oil, honey, vinegar, or volatile spirits; foment, poultice, bleed and purge, if inflammation requires.

For the rattlesnake bite, give a table spoonful of the expressed juice of plantain and horehound, repeating the dose, and apply a tobacco leaf steeped in rum to the part. See *Stings*.

BLADDER INFLAMED. See *Cystitis*.

BLEEDING, *External*. See *Hæmorrhagy*.

BLEEDING *at the Nose*. See *Epistaxis*.

BLOOD, *Spitting of*. See *Hæmoptysis*.

BLOOD, *Vomiting of*. See *Hæmatemasis*.

BLOODY-FLUX. See *Dysentary*.

BOILS. Bring them forward with poultices or cataplasms; when ripe, open, digest with unguentum resinæ flavæ, and heal with ceratum lapidis calaminaris; if fungus flesh appears, apply hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, or other proper escharotic. When they depend on a vitiated habit of body, proper alteratives, adapted to the situation of the patient, must be internally administered. See *Abscess*.

BOLUS GALLICUS. (L.) Absorbent, antacid; fifteen grains to a dram.

BORAX (L. E.) Diuretic, emmenagogue; ten grains to half a dram, two or three times a day. A solution of it in water is successfully applied to aphthæ.

BOUGIES. There are various forms for the preparation of these, but none seem to equal what are made of *resina elastica*. They are chiefly used to overcome strictures in the urethra, and the introduction of them requires a good deal of address and caution. They should not be kept in the urethra so long at one time as to excite much pain or irritation. Before their use is discontinued they should, if practicable, be carried the length of the bladder, in order to ascertain the extent of the strictures, taking care that this be performed not at once, but in a gradual manner, and after repeated trials; for much injury might arise from any hasty or violent efforts to remove the resistance that may present itself.

BRAIN INFLAMED. See *Phrenitis*.

BREASTS INFLAMED. A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy, become painfully distended from the milk stagnating, and are affected with inflammation.

If the pulse indicates, bleed; prescribe gentle purges and cooling diaphoretics; apply *emplastrum lithargyri*, *emplastrum saponis* or olive oil; also *spiritus camphoratus* or *spiritus vini rectificatus* to the axillæ. Should inflam-

mation come on, foment and poultice with bread and milk. If suppuration cannot be prevented, continue to poultice, and let the tumor break of itself; after which digest and cicatrize. If there be only a hardness from coagulated milk, emollient cataplasms and fomentations are to be used, or the parts rubbed frequently with olive oil. If inflammation of the breasts be attended with fever, treat as under the article *Fever-Milk*.

BRUISES. See *Contusions*.

BRYONIA, radix (E.) Stimulant, powerfully cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent; recommended in dropsy, mania, and such chronic diseases as require a sudden stimulus; fifteen grains to a dram; or, two to eight grains three times a day. An extract prepared with water, in doses of half a dram or a dram, is said to be gently purgative, though an efficacious diuretic.

BUBO. A painful tumor in the lymphatic glands of the groin, produced by absorption of the venereal virus.

Buboes on their first appearance may in general be dispersed by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguentum hydrargyri fortius. If they are greatly advanced, and

matter formed, suppuration may be encouraged by adhesive plasters, or the bread and milk poultice; when completely matured they should be opened by caustic or incision, and properly digested: our attempts however to disperse buboes and abscesses in perineo (by mercurial applications) should be carried as far as possible. See *Syphilis*.

BURNS and Scalds. To prevent blisters from rising, apply lintseed oil mixed with camphorated spirit; if they rise they must be opened and dressed with ceratum lapidis calaminaris; to prevent inflammation bleed and purge; afterwards opiates are necessary to obviate pain and irritation. Good effects are experienced from washing the parts with a solution of acetated ceruse in vinegar and water. When the burns are considerable the parts should be defended by soft rags besmeared with oil or ceratum spermatis ceti. If gangrene comes on wash with camphorated spirit and treat as directed under that article.

CACHEXIÆ. Under this class Dr. Cullen has ranked such diseases as consist in a depravity of the whole habit of body, or a considerable part thereof, unaccompanied by any primary febrile or nervous complaint. See *Emaciation* and *Dropsy*.

CAJEPUT, *oleum* (E.) Antispasmodic, stimulant, diaphoretic; recommended in tympanitic affections; three drops to ten three times a day. Used externally in sprains, luxations, rheumatism, gout, palsy and tooth-ach.

CALAMINARIS LAPIS (L. E.) Used externally in collyriums; and in ointments, as a cicatrizer.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS (L.) **ACORUS** (E.) *radix*. Aromatic, stimulant; ten grains to half a dram or more.

CALOMELAS (L. E.) Alterative, antivenereal, deobstruent, vermifuge; one grain to four every night. Cathartic; five grains to twelve. To raise a salivation the like quantity may be taken every night till the ptyalism begins.

CALX. See *Aqua Calcis*.

CALX CUM KALI PURO (L.) Escharotic.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA (L.) Externally in ointments against cutaneous eruptions.

CAMPHORA (L. E.) Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, antiseptic; three grains to a scruple. Externally anodyne.

CANCER. At the commencement of this disorder a small schirrous tumor appears in

some glandular part of the body, which often continues long without visibly increasing or creating much uneasiness. At length it extends itself unequally, assumes a livid colour, and is surrounded with varicose vessels. Some of these tumors are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others considerably inflamed; sometimes they remain indolent for several years; at others they increase hastily to a large size, become black, are attended with burning, gnawing, shooting pains, corrode the neighbouring parts, and form ulcerations which discharge a fetid sanious ichor; finally, an hæmorrhage from some part of the body, accompanied with syncope or convulsions, puts a period to the patients life.

Schirrous tumors are often resolved at their commencement by rubbing quicksilver ointment to the part with some constancy. Should attempts at dispersion prove fruitless, the best remedy will be extirpation, either by the knife or caustic: other remedies, however, may be tried; such as bleeding and purging in case of inflammation: the internal and external use of cicuta, or hydrargyrus muriatus, is recommended, as also the application to the ulcer of the carbonic poultice,

and carbonic acid air: arsenic is sometimes given in very small doses, largely diluted, and also applied externally in form of plaster. In every case the habit of the body should be attended to and such medicines prescribed (whether bark, mercury, or others) as may seem requisite, together with the occasional use of opiates to relieve pain and procure rest.

CANCRI CHELÆ PRÆPARATÆ (L.) Absorbent, antacid; a scruple to a dram, frequently.

CANELLA ALBA, *cortex* (L. E.) Aromatic, stimulant; ten grains to half a dram, two or three times daily.

CANINE MADNESS. See *Hydrophobia*.

CANTHARIS (L. E.) Externally as a rubefacient, and in blisters; its internal use is chiefly confined to the *tincture*, which see.

CARDAMINE, *flos* (L. E.) Diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic; one or two drams of the powder, two or three times daily;—advised in epilepsy, chorea, asthma, hysteria, &c.

CARDAMOMUM MINUS, *semen* (L. E.) Carminative, aromatic, stimulant; five grains to fifteen.

CARDIALGIA. Heartburn is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, heat, and sometimes oppression; more commonly a sensation of acrimony is perceived, rising to the throat, and not unfrequently attended with nausea and vomiting.

This complaint being symptomatic is to be removed by remedies appropriated to the cure of the indispositions that produce it. If acidity prevails, give absorbents and alkalines; if debility, tonics and bitters; if wind, carminatives; if the stomach be foul, vomits; if costiveness, gentle laxatives. Exercise and corroborants must complete the cure. See *Pyrosis*.

CARDITIS & PERICARDITIS. Inflammations of the heart and pericardium are not commonly distinguished by any other symptoms than those delivered under the article *Pneumonia*, being generally a part of the same affection, and not requiring any different treatment. When, however, they are discovered by the symptoms of palpitation or syncope, the remedies usually employed in pneumonic inflammation are more particularly indicated.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, *herba* (L. E.) Tonic,

diaphoretic, stomachic; in dyspeptic cases two drams to half an ounce daily, infused in cold water; a stronger infusion, drank warm, excites perspiration, and assists the operation of emetics.

CARICA, *fructus* (L. E.) Nutritive, demulcent; externally suppurative.

CARMINATIVES. Semina cardamomi, anisi & carui;—olea essentialia carui, anisi & juniperi;—confectio aromatica; pulvis aromaticus; tinctura cardamomi;—tinctura cinnamomi composita;—zingiber;—*tonics, bitters and astringents.*

CARUNCLES *in the Urethra.* When these are seated just in the opening of the urethra, they may frequently be removed with scissars, or ligatures passed round them: their situation, however, seldom admits of these operations; nor will the irritability of the urethra admit of their being destroyed by caustics; bougies, therefore, as acting by mechanical pressure and exciting slight inflammation over the excrescences are chiefly to be depended on.

CARUON (L.) CARVI (E.) *semen.* Stimulant, aromatic, carminative; ten grains to half a dram.

CARUS. This disorder is only a slighter degree

of apoplexy, in which the patient retains a portion of sensibility, but when spoken to returns incoherent answers and scarce opens his eyes.

Treat as in apoplexy, ordering the respective remedies in proportion to the violence of the symptoms. *Coma*, *Lethargy* and *Cataphora* are all the lesser species of Carus, and as differing only in degree require no variety in practice.

CARYOPHILLUS AROMATICUS (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; five grains to fifteen.

CARYOPHILLUM RUBRUM, *flos* (L. E.) Cardiac, aromatic, diaphoretic; a scruple to a dram; generally employed in infusion.

CASCARILLA, *cortex* (L. E.) Tonic, stomachic, aromatic; ten grains to half a dram two or three times a day; recommended in intermittents and petechial fevers, in flatulencies, internal hæmorrhagies, dysenteries and diarrhœas.

CASSIA FISTULARIS, *fructus* (L. E.) Gently laxative; three drams to six;—combined usually with aromatics and the more acrid purgatives.

CASSIA LIGNEA, *cortex, flores nondum explicati*

(E.) Stimulant, astringent, aromatic; five grains to fifteen.

CASTOREUM (L. E.) Antispasmodic, emmenagogue; five grains to a scruple.

CATALEPSY. In this singular disorder the patient remains senseless and motionless in whatever posture he is seized in, or put into. Though his eyes keep open, he neither hears nor sees, nor does he feel though wounded or burnt; he generally swallows voraciously whatever is offered him; his countenance appears florid; and towards the solution of the fit he sighs deeply, and thus recovers.

Blister and apply sinapisms to the feet; cup and scarify; strong emetics and cathartics are proper, together with the use of stimulants and antispasmodics, particularly musk in large doses.

CATAPHORA. See *Carus*.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS (L.) Cooling, astringent; useful in ophthalmia.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI (L.) Stimulant.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS (L.) Stimulant, rubefacient; applied to the soles of the feet to obtain a revulsion from the head.

CATARACT. A diminution or abolition of sight from an opacity of the crystalline hu-

mour, or the interposition of some opaque substance obstructing the rays of light in their passage to the retina.

At the commencement of the disorder some blood may be drawn if circumstances permit; blisters may be applied to the back, ears, or even the head, hemlock poultices to the eye, and cupping with scarification to the hind head. The internal remedies may be emetics and mercurial cathartics. Should these methods fail, recourse must be had to the operation of couching, or even extraction.

CATARRH. A dull pain and weight in the forehead, difficulty of breathing through the nose, with a sense of fulness stopping up that passage; at length a distillation takes place from it, and sometimes from the eyes of a thin fluid sufficiently acrid to fret the parts over which it passes; shivering, lassitude, hoarseness, a sense of roughness and soreness in the trachea, accompanied with some difficulty of breathing, and a cough that seems to arise from an irritation felt at the glottis. The cough is at first generally dry, occasioning pains in the chest and breast; after some continuance, however, it becomes attended with a copious excretion of mucus,

which not uncommonly terminates the complaint.

When all the symptoms are moderate it will generally be sufficient to bathe the feet, to avoid cold, and abstain from wine and animal food for a few days. When they are more violent, and inflammatory affections of the lungs prevail, it will, in addition, be proper to adopt the antiphlogistic regimen, and take off the phlogistic diathesis by blood-letting, and blisters applied to some part of the thorax: gentle sudorifics are also useful, and the cough may be mitigated by mucilaginous demulcents, or if necessary by opiates, particularly when the inflammatory symptoms have abated.

CATECHU (L. E.) Astringent; ten grains to half a dram; particularly useful in alvine fluxes, uterine profluvia, debility of the viscera, &c.

CATHARTICS. Jalapium;—rhabarbarum;—aloe;—colocynthis;—gambogia;—scammonium;—oleum ricini;—calomelas;—elaterium;—senna;—manna;—cassia fistularis;—extractum colocynthidis compositum;—natron vitriolatum;—pilulæ aloes com;—electuarium scammonii;—pulvis scammonii compositus;—

infusum sennæ simplex;—infusum sennæ tartarisatum;—vinum aloes;—tinctura sennæ;—tinctura rhabarbari;—natron tartarisatum;—kali acetatum;—kali vitriolatum;—kali tartarisatum;—magnesia vitriolata;—flores sulphuris;—pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide;—extractatum sennæ;—tinctura jalapii.

CAUSTICS. Antimonium muriatum;—calx cum kali puro;—argentum nitratum;—kali purum.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE ACERRIMUM (E.) See *Kali Purum*.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE MITIUS (E.) See *Calx cum Kali Puro*.

CENTAURIUM MINUS, *cacumen* (L. E.) Tonic, aperient; a dram or two in infusion, two or three times a day.

CERA ALBA, & FLAVA (L. E.) Externally in plasters, ointments, &c. internally in diarrhœas and dysenteries; a scruple to a dram, mixed with mucilaginous or oily substances.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS (L.) Externally as a rubifacient and in blisters; also for supporting a drain under the form of issue.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS (L. E.) Used externally in cutaneous ulcerations and excoriations.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM (L.) Cooling, healing, resolvent.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. (L.) Digestive.

CERATUM SAPONIS (L.) Cooling, healing, resolvent.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI (L.) Healing, softening, cooling.

CERUSSA (L. E.) Externally cooling, drying; used in unguents, or sprinkled on running sores.

CERUSSA ACETATA (L. E.) Externally healing, astringent, sedative.

CHAMÆMELUM, *flos* (L. E.) Tonic, stomachic; carminative; a dram or two in infusion; used also in emollient glysters, antiseptic fomentations, and drank liberally to encourage vomiting.

CHANCER. Sooner or later after impure coition, the glans becomes affected with a slight degree of inflammation, accompanied with itching and some degree of tenderness, followed by one or more small pustules containing a transparent fluid, which shortly after becomes white or yellowish; these soon break and form corroding ulcers (sometimes distinct, sometimes running together) foul

and sloughy at the bottom, with callous protuberant ash coloured edges, attended with soreness, pain and inflammation; the matter discharged is variable in appearance; it is usually of a dirty green colour, often tinged with red, the consistence thin and the quantity large in proportion to the size of the sores. Chancres, however, appear occasionally over all the external parts of generation, the whole scrotum, penis, and even above the pubes. In women they occur chiefly on the under parts of the labia pudendi, on the nymphæ, clitoris, perineum and entrance of the vagina and urethra; but they are seldom found entirely within these passages.

Together with the internal use of mercury (as pointed out under the article *Syphilis*) due attention must be paid to external remedies; these consist in keeping the parts perfectly clean with a solution of muriated quicksilver (in the proportion of a grain to eight ounces of water) and the application of caustic; or dressing with ointments of red nitrated quicksilver, calomel, or verdigris. If inflammation runs high, general blood letting will become necessary, and the application of leeches contiguous to the diseased parts; if mortification takes place, mercurials should be discontinued

(till the gangrenous parts are removed) and the disease treated as under that article. If hæmorrhagy occurs, from the large arteries of the penis being corroded thereby, it may be relieved by passing a fillet round the penis, after a leaden or silver tube has been inserted into the urethra. See *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis* and *Syphilis*.

CHICKEN POX. Chilliness, heat, lassitude, cough, sleep interrupted, loss of appetite and slight fever. It may be distinguished from small pox by the eruption appearing about the third day; by the matter in the pustules remaining fluid and never acquiring the proper colour or consistence of pus; and by their being always formed into crusts in three or four days from their first appearance. The *Swine Pox* differs from this only in name.

This disease is scarcely ever attended with danger; and all that seems necessary to the cure is a proper regimen, with the use of diluents, and gentle cooling purgatives.

CHILBLAINS. Small shining tumors on the fingers, toes or heels, at first of a whitish colour and afterwards livid or blue, with violent itching, considerable pain and sometimes ulceration. When they break in the heels they are called *Kibes*. They are generally

occasioned by the sudden application of heat after the parts have been long exposed to wet and cold.

Cover with flannel, and if they are not broke bathe them with spiritus camphoratus or oleum terebinthinæ. If they break dress them with warm digestives and afterwards with ceratum lapidis calaminaris, or unguentum cerusæ acetatæ.

CHILDBIRTH. In natural and easy labours, after the woman is safely delivered and the placenta gently taken away, little more will be requisite than to keep her quiet and procure sleep; with which intention opiates, if necessary, may be ordered. Some attention should be paid to the state of the lochia; if redundant it may be lessened by tonics and astringents; if deficient, or obstructed, gentle evacuations and plentiful dilution will be proper, and also fomentations to the affected parts, together with the use of castor, or other uterine remedy. But a suppression of this discharge is frequently a symptom of Puerperal Fever. There are also other diseases incident to the child-bed state, such as *syncope, flooding, afterpains, inflammation of the womb and breasts, sore nipples, weed, milk*

fever, miliary and puerperal fevers, for the treatment of which see the respective articles.

CHINCOUGH. This disease at first assumes the appearance of a Catarrh, and under this form it continues for several days; about the second or third week it puts on the peculiar characteristic symptom, a convulsive cough, which after many expiratory motions peculiar to coughing, is followed by a sonorous inspiration, producing an effort to vomit, in consequence of a viscid mucus lodged about the trachea, bronchia and fauces, and adhering too close to be freely expectorated. Though this disease frequently occurs without pyrexia, yet slight febrile affections are frequently observable.

As this complaint will generally run its course (from one to three months or more) little farther is to be expected from medicine than an alleviation of the symptoms. The indications, however, are either to obviate its fatal tendency when violent, or to shorten its duration when the symptoms are mild. If inflammation or fever require, bleed and give gentle emetics of ipecacuanha or tartarised antimony; the bowels must be kept open by gentle laxatives, and the cough

mitigated by demulcents and antispasmodics or opiates; blisters and diaphoretics are frequently serviceable. In the second stage of the disease, when inflammation has subsided, the contagion ceased to act, and when the cough is chiefly supported by the power of habit, relief is only to be expected by tonics and antispasmodics; of the former the Peruvian bark is the most effectual; of the latter, musk, castor, hemlock and opium afford a sufficient variety.

CHLOROSIS. Retention of the menses, accompanied with sluggishness, lassitude, debility and dyspepsia, sometimes with a preternatural appetite: the face and even the whole body becomes pale, flaccid and frequently yellowish, and the feet (perhaps also a great part of the system) become affected with œdematous swellings, the breathing hurried by exercise and the heart liable to palpitation which sometimes induces syncope; headach and pains in the back and loins frequently occur; also hæmorrhagies from the nose, fluor albus, hectic heats and hysteric paroxysms.

The tone of the system must be restored by exercise, cold bathing and corroborants, particularly chalybeates; the action of the

uterine vessels may be excited by emmenagogues and the electric shock, at the same time that the blood is determined into them more copiously by purging and warm bathing of the lower extremities.

CHOLERA. A vomiting and purging of bilious matter, attended with violent pain, griping and flatulency; thirst, heat, anxiety, pulse quick and unequal;—coldness of the extremities, clammy sweats and syncope coming on, quickly put a period to the patient's life. This disease is chiefly prevalent in summer and autumn, but in very warm climates it may arise at any season. Hence it appears to be produced by a warm atmosphere exciting a more copious secretion of bile, by rendering it more acrid, or disposing it to pass off in larger quantity than usual: though the pulse and respiration are both hurried and irregular, yet symptoms of pyrexia seldom occur.

An evacuation of the redundant bile should be favoured by the plentiful exhibition of mild diluents (administered by the mouth and also by injection) particularly chicken broth to the extent of five or six quarts drank as quickly as possible. If the vomiting continues,

or the patient's strength declines, give the saline draught, or an infusion of oat bread, toasted brown, in water: should these not immediately succeed, prescribe opiates either by the mouth or injection, and continue their use till the danger of relapse is past: after this the tone of the system may be restored by Peruvian bark, or columbo root, given from half a dram to a dram every two, four, or six hours.

CHOREA. Spasmodic or convulsive motions of the legs, arms and head, generally affecting one side only, accompanied with inarticulate speech, lolling out of the tongue, and in walking a ridiculous dragging of one leg after the other as if the whole limb was paralytic. A variety of antic gesticulations take place and the mind is often affected with some degree of fatuity. This disease generally makes its appearance before the age of puberty, and rarely continues beyond that period.

In some plethoric habits bleeding may be practised, but it is seldom necessary and often hurtful. The chief remedies to be depended on are cold bathing, tonics and antispasmodics: in some instances electricity has been tried and found serviceable.

CHRONIC WEAKNESS. This disease is distinct from that sudden depression of strength occurring in fevers, and other acute diseases; it manifests itself by the various symptoms of general debility; consequently the means of overcoming this by regimen, exercise, tonics, and such remedies as are calculated to remove any aggravating symptoms that may arise will be sufficiently obvious.

CICUTA, herba, flos, semen (L. E.) Deobstruent, alterative, narcotic; two or three grains daily of the powder, gradually increasing the dose. Used externally in fomentations and poultices, as a discutient and resolvent. Recommended in Cancer. See *Succus Spissatus Cicutæ*.

CINARA, folium (L. E.) Diuretic. Half an ounce to an ounce of the expressed juice morning and evening in an equal quantity of white wine, is much extolled in dropsy.

CINCHONA, cortex (L.) Tonic, astringent, antiseptic, stomachic; a scruple to a dram several times a day; if it occasions nausea, or uneasiness in the stomach or bowels, add ginger or other aromatic; if purging, a few drops tincture of opium.

CINNAMOMUM, cortex (L. E.) Astringent, stimulant, aromatic; five grains to fifteen.

COCCINELLA (L. E.) Used as a colouring drug.

COCHLEARIA HORTENSIS, *folia* (L. E.) Stimulant, aperient; one ounce to three of the expressed juice, two or three times daily;—recommended in scurvy.

CÆLIACA. A species of diarrhœa wherein the chyle prepared in the stomach and duodenum is not absorbed in the course of the intestines, but passes off by the anus. For the treatment see *Diarrhœa*.

COLCHICUM, *radix* (L. E.) Diuretic, cathartic; as this root possesses too much acrimony to be given in substance, it is generally prescribed under the form of *syrup* or *oxymel*.

COLD. See *Catarrh*.

COLIC. This often occurs without any pyrexia; sometimes, however, an inflammation comes upon the part of the intestine principally affected. It comes on with a painful distention, spreading over the whole of the abdomen, accompanied with a sense of twisting or wringing round the navel, which with the teguments of the belly is frequently drawn inwards, and so spasmodically contracted as to give the appearance of a bag full of round balls; a vomiting often takes place, in which not only the contents of the stomach

are thrown up, but frequently also a quantity of bile ; sometimes the peristaltic motion of the intestines is inverted throughout their course, which producing a vomiting of stercoraceous matter constitutes that species of colic named *Ileus* or *Iliac Passion*, which see.

Different species of this disease have been enumerated, but the proximate cause of all seems to be a spasmodic constriction of a part of the intestines ; consequently the indication of cure in each is the removal of the spasm. To effect this bleed, if necessary, foment the lower extremities and belly with cloths rung out of hot water, and apply blisters to the latter ; stools should be procured by mild cathartics, as *oleum ricini*, *crystalli tartari*, *manna*, *kali tartarisatum*, &c. if these are rejected purgatives must be administered in a solid form ; emollient glysters should be frequently given. When all these fail to procure a discharge, recourse may be had to the injection of tobacco smoke, or a large quantity of warm water, or throwing cold water on the lower extremities. In case of violent vomiting give saline draughts in the act of effervescence, or an infusion of toasted oat bread in water. When evacua-

tions have been premised, opiates in a fluid or solid form will be proper to relieve the spasm, which in some cases is so violent as to require their speedy exhibition.

COLIC OF POITOU. The symptoms in this disease are the same as in the preceding, but much more violent; and frequently after the pain abates, a tingling is felt along the spina dorsi, which extending to the legs and arms they become weak and paralytic; it has been distinguished by several other names, as the *nervous colic*, *Devonshire colic*, *dry gripes*, and the *dry belly-ach*.

The treatment must proceed upon that of colic in general, as above related, but the remedies should be more diligently attended to, and in particular every exertion made to open the bowels, which are frequently constipated to an alarming degree. To remove the pain and tension, opiates should be ordered, which will have the best effects after stools have been procured. If paralytic symptoms come on, embrocate the limbs and spine with liniment of ammonia, camphor, &c. and direct tonic and nervine medicines.

COLOCYNTHIS, *fructus medulla* (L. E.) Violently cathartic; three grains to ten; its vi-

ruence may be abated by triturating it with sugar and farinaceous or oily seeds.

COLUMBA, *radix* (L. E.) Tonic, aromatic, antiseptic; ten grains to half a dram frequently in the day.

COMA. See *Carus*.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA (L.) Stimulant, cordial, carminative; a scruple to a dram in boluses or draughts.

CONFECTIO OPIATA (L.) Anodyne, antispasmodic; ten grains to half a dram.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI (L.) Tonic, antiseptic; one dram to three, repeated.

CONSERVA ARI (L.) Stimulant; a scruple to a dram, repeated.

CONSERVA AURANTIORUM (L. E.) Aromatic, carminative, stomachic; two drams to half an ounce, repeated.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI (L.) Restrictant; three or four drams, repeated.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ (L.) Cooling, restrictant; three or four drams; employed for quenching thirst in diseases where the heat of the body is much increased.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ (E.) Stimulant,

carminative; two or three drams, in nausea and retchings.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS (L. E.) Gently astringent; two or three drams in diarrhœas, &c.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ (L. E.) Gently astringent, antiseptic; two or three drams to an ounce or more.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ (L.) Expecto- rant, diu- retic; a scruple or two, three times a day.

CONSUMPTION, *Nervous*. See *Atrophia*.

CONSUMPTION, *Pulmonary*. See *Phthisis*.

CONTRAYERVA, *radix* (L. E.) Aromatic, di- aphoretic, antiseptic; ten grains to half a dram.

CONTUSIONS. Rub with vinegar, linimentum saponis, linimentum-ammoniaë, or aqua ammoniaë acetatæ, and if requisite apply a poultice of oatmeal and vinegar; if inflammation indicates, bleed, purge and apply emollient fomentations and cataplasms. If suppuration appears treat as under the article *Abscess*. In violent contusions a loss of substance frequently follows and occasions an ulcerous sore, which if the bone be affected will not heal till an exfoliation takes place. See *Ulcer*.

CONVALLARIA, *radix* (E.) Mucilaginous, emollient; applied in poultices to inflammations.

CONVULSION. Involuntary contractions of the fibres and muscles, affecting the motions of the parts which they serve, and throwing the body and limbs into preternatural distortions.

Bleeding should in general be avoided, and the cure trusted chiefly to antispasmodic and nervine medicines, as asafoetida, castor, musk, volatile salts, camphor and opium; the parts may be rubbed with linimentum saponis compositum, linimentum ammoniæ, or other similar embrocation; blisters, laxatives and emollient glysters are frequently indicated; if the intestines are affected, opium may be added occasionally to the injections. In children the complaint sometimes occurs from worms or acidity, in which cases the proper remedies will be sufficiently obvious. In chronic and acute diseases it is often the concluding scene, from which the patient never recovers: in many instances, however, even after life has appeared extinct, attempts may be made to restore him by rubbing the body with strong spirits, keeping it warm, blowing air

into the lungs, injecting acrid glysters or tobacco smoke, and using such means as are recommended in cases of *Drowned Persons*.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM PRÆPARATUM (L.)
Absorbent; fifteen grains to a dram.

CORIANDRUM, *semen* (L. E.) Carminative,
stimulant; a scruple to a dram.

CORNS. Callous tumors on the toes (principally on the joints) occasioned by wearing tight shoes.

The only effectual remedy is to keep them free from pressure by wearing large shoes. The uneasiness arising from them may be mitigated by frequently bathing the feet in warm water, paring the surface a little, and covering them with soft plaster.

CORNU CERVI (L.) the Jelly; emollient,
nutritive.

CORNU CERVI USTUM (L.) Absorbent; half
a dram to a dram or more, in diarrhœas.

CORPULENCY. See *Polysarcia*.

CORROBORANTS. See *Tonics*.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS (E.) See *Cinchona*.

COSTIVENESS. As this arises from a variety of causes, attention should be paid to the state of the system that produces it. In

general it is rather to be obviated by diet and exercise than medicine. When medicine, however, becomes necessary, it should be of the gentlest kind, and given in such quantities as will but barely open the bowels, as it will require frequent repetition.

COUGH. See *Catarrh*.

COUGH, *Hooping*. See *Pertussis*.

CRAMPS. A roll of brimstone held in the hand has long been extolled as a remedy in this affection; it is also often removed by compression, as tying the garters tight below the knees if it seizes the legs, or binding the belly tight with a broad belt if it fixes on the bowels. Various other remedies may, according to circumstances be tried, as warm bathing, blisters, antispasmodics and opiates; these are particularly indicated when it attacks the stomach, together with the employment of mild laxatives, both by the mouth and in injection.

CRETA PRÆPARATA (L. E.) Antacid, absorbent; a scruple to a dram.

CROCUS, *floris stigma* (L. E.) Cordial, aromatic; five grains to a scruple, or in infusion.

CROCUS ANTIMONII (L. E.) Powerfully

CRO

emetic; one grain to three or four; chiefly used in maniacal cases.

CROUP. Inflammation of the larynx, trachea, and some of its ramifications, producing thereon an exudation partly in the form of a membranous crust, and partly of a fluid resembling pus; it seldom terminates in suppuration or gangrene, but when it proves fatal it is generally in consequence of a spasm affecting the muscles of the glottis and inducing suffocation: these symptoms are accompanied with an hoarseness and a peculiar ringing sound both in speaking and coughing; a sense of pain about the larynx, difficulty of respiration, with a wheezing as if the free access of the air to the lungs was impeded; dry cough, though sometimes attended with purulent expectoration, or a rejection of films resembling portions of a membrane; pyrexia and frequency of pulse, with restlessness and an uneasy sense of heat. Its attacks are chiefly on infants and its occurrence has not been marked in children above ten or twelve years old.

The remedies appropriated to the cure of inflammation in general are solely to be depended on; for this purpose every part of

CUP

the antiphlogistic regimen will become necessary; repeated general and topical bleedings should be ordered, afterwards vomits, with blisters applied to the shoulders or round the neck; the steams of warm water and vinegar should be inhaled into the lungs, and the bowels kept open by laxatives, and emollient glysters. After due evacuations, opium and other antispasmodics have been found useful in relieving the stricture of the glottis. Should these methods fail, and danger be apprehended from suffocation, bronchotomy must be had recourse to. See *Cynanche Trachealis*.

CUBEBA (L.E.) Aromatic, stimulant; five grains to fifteen.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, *fructus recens* (L.) Violently cathartic, sometimes emetic; one grain to three; or half a grain every two or three hours till it begins to operate. Recommended in dropsies.

CUMINUM, *semen* (L.E.) Stimulant, aromatic; a scruple to a dram.

CUPRUM AMMONIACUM (E.) Tonic, antispasmodic; half a grain gradually increasing the dose; recommended in Epilepsies.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM (E.) See *Vitriolum Ceruleum*.

CURCUMA, *radix* (L. E.) Aperient, emmenagogue; a scruple to a dram; recommended in Jaundice.

CURSUTA, *radix*, (E.) Tonic, antiseptic; ten grains to half a dram.

CUTS. See *Wounds*.

CYDONIA MALUS, *fructus, semen*. (L.) Restringent, subacid; employed to restrain vomiting and diarrhœas; of the fruit a dram and upwards;—the seeds mucilaginous.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA. This disease chiefly attacks children, but no age is exempt from it. It approaches with pyrexia, in which there happens an exacerbation every evening and a remission in the morning; the internal fauces are affected with uneasiness and inflammation, appear tumefied, of a deep red colour, and soon after become covered with ash-coloured sloughs, which on falling off disclose considerable ulcerations; with these symptoms a coryza frequently occurs, and a purging of thin acrid matter. On the second or third day a scarlet efflorescence appears on the face and neck, and gradually spreads on the hands and lower extremities, which become somewhat stiff and swelled. The eruption generally continues four days and then

disappears with a desquamation of the cuticle: considerable debility supervenes accompanied with delirium and often with coma: sometimes the ulcers assume a gangrenous appearance, and by the introduction of a putrid fever the patient is taken off on the third day, but generally before the seventh. Swellings of the lymphatic glands of the neck, produced by an absorption of the acrid matter, occasionally take place, and bring on a fatal suffocation.

All evacuations, except by the skin, should be avoided; a gentle emetic may, however, be given at the commencement of the disease; after which prescribe blisters behind the ears, round the throat, or between the shoulders, with Peruvian bark, contrayerva, aromatic confection or other antiseptics, and gargle with decoctum hordei compositum, to which contrayerva, vinegar, myrrh, bark or muriatic acid may be added: to promote the separation of the sloughs they may be touched slightly with a mixture of oxymel æruginis, in the proportion of a dram to two ounces of the preceding gargle: the steam of warm vinegar and water may be inhaled, and if swellings of the tonsils prevail, embrocate

with linimentum ammoniæ: vomiting and looseness should be checked and (when the more urgent symptoms have vanished) the patient restored by tonics and a nutritive diet. See *Scarlatina*.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA. Pyrexia, tumor on one or both sides of the external fauces and neck, which increases till the fourth day and then begins to decline, at which period the testicles in the male sex, and the breasts in the female, become affected with swellings, which are often large, hard and painful.

If inflammation requires, bleed and purge; little more, however, is necessary than to avoid cold and keep the parts warm with flannel, occasionally rubbing with linimentum ammoniæ, or other volatile embrocation: should febrile symptoms arise, on the swellings of the breasts or testicles receding, and threaten an affection of the brain, it will be proper, by warm fomentations, to bring back the swelling, or to obviate the consequence of its absence by vomiting, bleeding or blistering.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA. This is distinguished from Cynanche Tonsillaris in nothing but an inflammatory affection of the Pharynx; consequently the same method of cure is indicated.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS. Tumor and inflammation of the tonsils, velum and uvula, attended with difficult deglutition, pain shooting towards the ear, clamminess of the mouth and throat, difficult excretion of mucus, and pyrexia: it terminates commonly by resolution, sometimes by suppuration, seldom by gangrene.

If inflammation runs high bleed, vomit, purge and apply leeches to the external fauces: blisters and rubefacients are often serviceable, as also the vapour of warm water and vinegar received into the mouth; which, with astringent or acidulated gargles commonly finish the cure.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS. Inflammation of the glottis, larynx or upper part of the Trachea, accompanied with pyrexia, difficult respiration, a peculiar ringing sound of the voice, and a sense of stricture about the larynx, which sometimes obstructs the passage of the air, and terminates the patient's life, by a fatal suffocation: the disease, however, is not common.

Treat as in the *Cynanche Tonsillaris*, employing, on the first appearance of the symptoms, the most powerful remedies against inflammation. See *Croup*.

CYNOSBATUS, *fructus* (L.) Restrictant; employed in the form of conserve.

CYSTITIS. Acute burning pain and tension in the region of the pubis, attended with fever, tenesmus, strangury, and frequently a total suppression of urine.

Bleed in proportion to the state of the pulse and violence of the symptoms; foment the parts affected with warm water, or prescribe the semicupium; give gentle cathartics, plentiful dilution and opiates occasionally if violent pain requires.

DANCE, *St. Vitus's*. See *Chorea*.

DAUCUS SYLVESTRIS, *semen* (L. E.) Carminative, diuretic; a scruple to a dram; or in infusion.

DEAFNESS. In this complaint the treatment must be diversified according to the causes on which it depends. If it proceeds from cold or inflammation, treat as under those articles, and use the pediluvia: if from nervous affections, apply blisters and prescribe tonics and antispasmodics: if from hardened wax, or a deficiency thereof inject, or drop into the ear, oil of almonds, and if necessary syringe: if from relaxation of the tympanum, drop a little warm brandy into the ear; if from

ulcers, order injections with tincture of myrrh and honey: if from insects getting into the meatus, throw in warm oil or water, or the fumes of tobacco. Electricity and sternutatories have frequently been successful in different cases where the cause has not been evident.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ (E.) Drank freely as an emollient in nephritic paroxysms.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI (E.) Used in glysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, sive CORTICIS PERUVIANI (L. E.) Tonic, astringent, antiseptic; two to four ounces frequently.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI (L.) Absorbent, antacid; used as common drink in diarrhœas, &c.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ (E.) Cathartic, anthelmintic, narcotic; one or two ounces; it should, however, be begun in small doses, for by taking an overdose or drinking cold water it may produce violent vomiting, delirium, or fever; when these occur, they may be relieved by taking warm water, castor oil, or a vegetable acid.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM (E)

Alterative, diaphoretic, stimulant; three or four ounces, two or three times a day.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI (L.) Used externally in cutaneous eruptions, particularly tinea capitis.

DECOCTUM HORDEI (L. E.) Emollient; used as common drink.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM (L.) Diluent, pectoral; as common drink.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI (E.) Alterative, stimulant, acrid; three to six ounces, three times a day.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE (L.) Emollient.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO (L.) Antiseptic.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ (L. E.) Alterative, diaphoretic; four ounces to eight, twice a day or oftener.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM (L.) As the foregoing.

DECOCTUM SENEKÆ (E.) Cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, acrid; an ounce or two, three or four times a day, in hydropic, rheumatic or arthritic complaints.

DECOCTUM ULMI (L.) Gently astringent; three ounces to six, two or three times daily, in cutaneous eruptions.

DEMULCENTS. Sperma-ceti;—lini semen;—althæa;—malva;—tragacantha;—arabicum gummi;—carica;—oleum amygdalæ;—mucilago seminis cydonii mali;—decocta cornu cervi, hordei, & hordei compos.

DENTITION. When the teeth begin to pierce the gums, they occasion an inflammation and swelling of them, accompanied with slavering, pain, fever and sometimes convulsions.

If fever or inflammation run high, draw a little blood, or purge with magnesia and rhubarb, senna, &c. and apply leeches under the ears; if diarrhœa, prescribe absorbents; if costiveness, gentle laxatives; if cough, pectorals; if convulsions, antispasmodics, blisters and nervine medicines; the gums should be cut through to the teeth where the symptoms are violent: gentle anodynes are often necessary to allay irritability and procure rest.

DEOBSTRUENTS. Aloe;—asafœtida;—castoreum—sabina;—ammoniacum;—tinctura helilebori nigri;—oleum essentielle sabinæ;—rubia;—*preparata e ferro, et ex hydrargyro; Cathartica.*

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. See *Colic of Poitou.*

DIABETES. A copious discharge of clear pale

urine, sweet to the taste, and far exceeding in quantity all the liquids, and sometimes the whole of both solids and liquids taken in; it is accompanied with great thirst and often with an extraordinary appetite; pulse quick and small: at length the patient becomes weak, emaciated and hectic; sometimes swellings of the loins, hips, testicles and feet occur. This disease seems to depend on some fault in those powers whereby alimentary matters are, in health, assimilated into proper animal fluids.

Give tonics and astringents; of the latter, alum in whey, or in powder with catechu, is the most efficacious; tincture of cantharides has been much esteemed, beginning with ten drops, and using plentiful dilution: perspiration should be promoted by wearing a flannel shirt, and the exhibition of the pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus, which ought to be persevered in till the effect is produced; opiates are also frequently of service to allay spasm and irritation.

DIAPHORETICS. Camphora;—resina guaiaci;—sal ammoniacus;—serpentaria virginiana;—contrayerva;—arnica;—antimonium tartarisatum;—opium;—pulvis ipecacuanhæ com-

positus;—sal cornu cervi;—ammonia præparata;—sal ammoniacus;—pulvis contrayervæ compositus;—mistura camphorata;—aqua ammoniæ acetatæ;—liquor volatilis cornu cervi;—spiritus ammoniæ compositus:—vinum antimonii;—tinctura serpentariæ;—tinctura guaiaci;—decoctum sarsaparillæ;—moschus.

DIARRHŒA. An increased evacuation by stool, of a matter more liquid than usual, attended with loss of appetite, thirst, dry skin, and sometimes nausea; it is generally without fever, but is frequently accompanied with gripings more or less painful. An increased action of the peristaltic motion, in the whole or a considerable part of the intestinal canal, may be considered as the proximate cause of this disease.

When this evacuation is an effort of nature to relieve the constitution from some offending matter it should not be checked but with caution: on all occasions the cure should be commenced with the plentiful administration of diluents and demulcents; diaphoretics are frequently serviceable, and it is likely that the beneficial effects of vomiting depend both on its causing a determination to the skin, and

promoting an inversion of the peristaltic motion; should the continuance of the complaint tend to weaken the system by evacuating the healthy humours, it may be suppressed by vegetable astringents and opiates, the latter being particularly serviceable in relieving pain and quieting irritation, whether administered by the mouth or injection: acids should in general be avoided, except in putrescent and colliquative purgings, when ripe fruits and antiseptics will become highly proper.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS, *radix* (E.) Tonic, anthelmintic; ten grains to half a dram.

DIGITALIS, *herba* (L. E.) Diuretic; one grain to three, joined with ginger, or other aromatic; in larger doses violently cathartic and emetic; of the infusion, made with a dram of the leaf in a pint of boiling water, half an ounce may be taken every two, four or six hours. It should always be given at first in small quantity, gradually increasing the dose.

DIURETICS. Camphora;—nitrum;—scilla;—digitalis;—allium;—balsamum copaiva;—seneka;—serpentaria;—colchicum;—genista;—terebinthina;—kali acetatum;—oleum essentielle juniperi;—daucus sylvestris;—ace-

tosa;—juniperus;—kali præparatum;—oleum terebinthinæ;—spiritus ætheris nitrosi;—spiritus juniperi compositus;—acetum scillæ.

DOLICHOS, *pubes leguminis rigida* (E.) Anthelmintic; five grains to ten mixed with syrup or molasses, taken in the morning fasting, a purge being given after the second or third dose.

DROPSY. A preternatural collection of serous fluid in some particular part of the body, attended with swelling, thirst, difficult respiration and scarcity of urine: in most dropsical cases the legs swell and pit towards night. There are several varieties in this disease, distinguished according to the different parts which it occupies. See *anasarca*, *ascites*, *hydrothorax*, *hydrocephalus*, *hydrops uteri*, and *hydrocele*.

The treatment will require to be varied a little according to the seat of the disease: in general, if the strength of the patient will permit, order drastic purgatives, as scammony, gamboge, elaterium, or jalap with calomel, frequently repeated; if necessary diaphoretics and antimonial emetics: diuretics afford a class of medicines highly useful in this complaint; and in delicate habits,

where much purging is inadmissible, they are chiefly attended to; of these, squills, nitre and digitalis are often effectual: crystals of tartar taken to the extent of an ounce daily, in a quart of water, stands recommended with this intention: sometimes much benefit is derived from the use of mustard seed and horse radish, as also the pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus given for three or four nights successively in large doses. When the waters are evacuated, the constitution must be fortified against a relapse by bark, chalybeates, frictions and exercise.

DROWNED PERSONS. The body should be stripped of its wet clothes and rubbed strongly before a fire with dry coarse linen, afterwards placed in a well heated bed, continuing to rub it for a considerable time; the lungs should if possible be expanded by some person forcing his breath into them; the smoke of tobacco may be blown into them by means of a pipe introduced into the mouth, and also thrown up into the intestines by the fundament: open the jugular vein; apply volatiles to the nostrils, and when the patient appears capable of swallowing, give a little warm wine or other

cordial: it will always be proper to apply the warm bath, or to cover the body with warm salt, sand or ashes, and the efforts should be continued for some time after the return of life and sensibility.

DRY BELLY-ACH. See *Colic of Poitou*.

DULCAMARA, *stipites* (E.) Diaphoretic, diuretic, discutient, narcotic; of an infusion made with half an ounce of the dry stalks in a pound of boiling water, one or two ounces may be taken twice or thrice a day, in herpetic eruptions, rheumatism, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation; the dose should be small at first.

DYSENTERY. Violent gripings in the bowels; tenesmus; frequent discharges from the anus of bloody, mucus, or purulent matter, while the natural fæces are commonly retained, or voided in small quantity, and in a compact hardened form; loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; pyrexia, sometimes of the remittent kind, observing a tertian period, at others of an inflammatory type, in which case the febrile state continues to the end, and the disease often terminates fatally in a few days with all the marks of supervening gangrene; sometimes, however, the fever

vanishes entirely while the proper dysenteric symptoms remain.

Bleed with caution and only in case of considerable inflammatory affections; procure an evacuation of the natural fæces by the administration of gentle purgatives and glysters: the severe gripings that occur may be relieved by the employment of the semicupium, by fomentation of the abdomen, or by blisters applied to the lower belly, but more certainly by opiates: vomiting has often a good effect, particularly if the emetics employed produce a diaphoresis, or operate by stool; 'tis on this principle that ipecacuanha in small doses has been considered by some as a specific: the plentiful use of oily demulcents will be highly proper; with this intention broths may be given freely by the mouth or injection: where putrid symptoms threaten, the employment of ripe fruits will be of the greatest importance, assisted with bark, snakeroot, cascarilla or other antiseptic. When the urgent dysenteric symptoms are removed, astringents, judiciously prescribed, will complete the cure.

DYSPEPSIA. Loss of appetite, nausea, sometimes vomiting; sudden and transient disten-

tions of the stomach; eruptions of various kinds; acidity; heart burn; pains in the region of the stomach and costiveness. This affection is often symptomatic, and consequently only to be cured by removing the primary complaint on which it depends. In most cases, however, it is idiopathic, having for its proximate cause an imbecility of stomach.

Crudities present in the stomach must be removed by emetics, acidity corrected by alkalines, or absorbents, flatulency expelled by carminatives, costiveness obviated by gentle laxatives, and the stomach invigorated by stimulants, aromatics and tonics; of the latter, bitters, the bark, chalybeates, cold bathing and exercise, afford a sufficient variety.

DYSPŒA. A constant difficulty of breathing with a sense of fulness and obstruction in the breast, but not accompanied with such a spasmodic stricture thereof as usually occurs in asthma. The disorder is for the most part symptomatic; attention therefore must be paid to the removal of the complaints that produce it, and which as arising from dropsy, obesity, or other causes, must be sufficiently obvious.

DYSURIA. See *Strangury*.

EAR-ACH. See *Otalgia*.

ELATERIUM (L.) See *Cucumis Agrestis*.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM (E.) Stimulant, cordial, carminative; a scruple to a dram in boluses or draughts.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ (L. E.) Laxative; two drams to half an ounce, generally used as a basis for more active purgatives.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU (E.) Astringent; a scruple to a dram; useful in diarrhœas.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM (E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic, stimulant; a scruple to a dram.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII (L) Cathartic; a scruple to a dram.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ (L. E.) Laxative: one dram to three or four.

ELEMI, *resina* (L.) Corroborant, stimulant; ten grains to thirty; chiefly employed in ointment.

ELEPHANTIASIS. See *Lepra Arabum*.

EMACIATION. Where there is a considerable diminution of the bulk or plumpness of the whole body, it is for the most part only a symptom of disease, and to be removed by curing the primary and idiopathic affection;

sometimes this is not easily discovered, as in cases of mesenteric obstruction, rupture of the thoracic duct, &c.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM. See *Chlorosis*.

EMETICS. Ipecacuanha;—vinum ipecacuanhæ;—zincum vitriolatum;—antimonium tartarissatum;—vinum antimonii;—hydrargyrus vitriolatus;—scilla.

EMMENAGOGUES. See *Deobstruents*.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO (L.) Discutient.

EMPLASTRUM ASÆFÆTIDÆ (E.) Antispasmodic.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS (L. E.) Vesicatory.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM (L.) Drawing; used to promote a discharge from blistered parts.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI (L.) Discutient; applied to the region of the stomach, is said to expel flatulencies.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM (L.) Corroborant; used as a stomach plaster to obviate flatulency, weakness and vomiting.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI (L. E.) Healing; applied to excoriations, slight wounds, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM
(L.) *Emplastrum Gummosum* (E.) Digestive,
suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRAR-
GYRO (L.) *Emplastrum Hydrargyri* (E.) Re-
solvent; applied to nodes, tophi, and incipi-
ent indurations of the glands.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA
(L.) *Emplastrum Resinosum* (E.) Adhesive;
used for keeping on other dressings, or to
unite the edges of a wound.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ COMPO-
SITUM (L.) Cephalic, rubefacient; applied
to the temples or forehead in weakness or
pains in the head.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS (L.E.) Resolvent.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM (L.)
Strengthening, adhesive.

EMPYEMA. A collection of purulent matter
lying loose in the thorax, attended with an
enlargement of that cavity, and an œdema-
tous fulness of the flesh on one side thereof,
with a dry cough and difficulty of breathing.

Medicines can have but little effect in
promoting the absorption of the extravasated
matter; blisters may be tried, but the only pro-
bable relief to be expected is by discharging

the matter through an opening made between the ribs.

EMULSIO ARABICA (E.) Demulcent; drank freely in heat of urine, strangury, &c.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA (E.) Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, antiseptic; one ounce to three.

EMULSIO COMMUNIS (E.) Demulcent; drank freely.

ENTERITIS. Fixed pain in the abdomen, sometimes spreading over the whole belly and felt more especially about the navel, attended with pyrexia, costiveness, and vomiting. A tendency to suppuration may be known by the long continuance of the disease, by a considerable abatement of the pain succeeded by a sense of weight and anxiety in the parts. When gangrene takes place it manifests itself by a sudden remission of pain, while the pulse continues frequent, becomes considerably weaker and is accompanied with other marks of an increasing debility in the whole system.

Resolution must be attempted by large and repeated bleedings early in the disease; by blistering on the parts affected; by fomentations, the semicupium and frequent emollient

glysters; should these last fail to open the bowels, recourse must be had to castor oil, or some neutral salt given by the mouth. It frequently occurs that medicines in a liquid form are rejected by vomiting; in this case mild cathartics must be given in pills. Opiates are sometimes of service, but they should not be given till the inflammatory symptoms have sufficiently subsided, unless when indicated with purgatives to obviate the irritation they are so apt to occasion in this complaint. Should gangrene supervene recourse must be had to the bark and other antiseptics administered by the mouth and injection.

ENULA CAMPANA; *radix* (L.) Expecto-
rant, diuretic; a scruple to a dram.

EPILEPSY. The attacks of this disease sometimes come on without any warning; but generally the patient has notice of their approach; the pulse becomes languid, the countenance pale, unusual drowsiness and stupor precede them, and often a sensation as if a stream of cold air was ascending from the extremities towards the head; at length he loses suddenly all sense and voluntary motion and is thrown with convulsions to the ground, gnashes his teeth, froths at the mouth,

and is variously distorted, while the muscles of the lower jaw are also affected and shut the mouth with considerable force: when the violence of the paroxysm is over the person remains for some time without motion, is in a state of insensibility, and under the appearance of a sound sleep. These are the circumstances that especially mark the disease; but the symptoms are generally well known.

If it arises from a plethoric state of the system, this must be obviated by exercise and abstinence; should this be neglected, the recurrence of the paroxysms must be watched and prevented by blood-letting; it is seldom, however, that this remedy is admissible; a state of debility commonly prevails which requires warm, nervous and attenuating remedies, as castor, valerian, asafoetida, musk, animal oil and volatile salts; blisters, issues and setons are often serviceable, and in many cases, where debility prevails nothing answers better than cold bathing and tonics, particularly zincum calcinatum and cuprum ammoniacum; and when the disease depends on irritability rather than plethora, opium may be successfully employed joined with

æther or other antispasmodic. The fits may often be prevented by introducing, at their approach, some hard substance between the teeth so as to keep the jaws extended, or prevent them from closing.

EPISTAXIS. Hæmorrhagy from the nose in certain diseases, where there is a determination of blood to the vessels of the head, is generally of a salutary tendency and should not be checked with incautious hurry; as frequently occurring, however, it constitutes a disease and requires considerable attention. In young persons the hæmorrhagy may be considered as purely arterial; but in the decline of life it manifests a venous plethora in the vessels of the head. The repetition of it is to be obviated chiefly by such a regimen as may prevent a plethoric state, and if necessary by purging and occasional blood letting; should it nevertheless come on and flow profusely it will be proper to moderate or suppress it: for this purpose the patient should be placed in somewhat of an erect posture, and his legs immersed in warm water; both his nostrils may be pressed close, directing him to breathe only through his mouth, while cloths dipped in cold water or

vinegar are applied to his temples, nose, and the back of his neck; lint may also be dipped in vinegar or spirits and put up the nostrils: in some cases powdered alum, or the powder of burnt cork, snuffed up has produced good effects: with these alum may be given internally in large doses and repeated till the bleeding stops. Cold water applied to the genitals has often been of service.

ERRHINES. Nicotiana;—asarum;—helleborus albus;—hippocastanum;—hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

ERYNGIUM, radix (L.) Aromatic, aperient, diuretic; one dram to two.

ERYSIPELAS. This disorder approaches with the precursory symptoms of pyrexia, after which an inflammatory affection seizes some external part of the body, but principally the face, which either in part or entirely becomes, sometime after, covered with a glossy shining redness, accompanied with a considerable turgescence thereof as also of the eyelids, which are often closed up by the swelling; with these symptoms the pulse becomes frequent, full, and hard, and the hot stage is commonly attended with delirium or even coma, and sometimes with difficult respiration.

When the swelling and redness have continued some time, blisters containing a transparent liquor are formed upon the part, and on such places as are not thus affected, a desquamation of the cuticle takes place: sometimes the delirium and coma go on increasing and the patient dies apoplectic on the seventh, ninth or eleventh day: when these symptoms do not occur the disease is seldom attended with danger.

The only remedies to be trusted to are blood letting and purging in proportion to the urgency of the symptoms, particularly those of pyrexia, and such as denote an affection of the brain; together with these the employment of the antiphlogistic regimen is strongly indicated. Should the pulse grow languid, the swelling suddenly subside, and oppression or anxiety, with other marks of malignancy supervene, blisters to the back or legs, with proper cordials, will be requisite, as also the application of sinapisms to the feet.

ESCHAROTICS. Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber;—cuprum vitriolatum;—alumen ustum;—ærugeo. See also *Caustics*.

EXPECTORANTS. Scilla;—ammoniacum;—al-

lium;—pilulæ scillæ;—mel scillæ;—oxymel
scillæ;—enula campana;—marrubium;—
flores benzoës;—hyssopus;—glycyrrhiza;—
tussilago;—mel;—spermaceti;—oleum sul-
phuratum;—decoctum hordei compositum;—
Præparata Antimonii.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ (L.)
Diuretic; a scruple to a dram.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ (L.) Tonic, an-
tiseptic, aromatic; ten grains to half a dram.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI (L. E.) Tonic,
carminative; ten grains to a dram.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ (L.) Antiseptic,
slightly astringent; ten to twenty grains.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CUM RESINA (L. E.)
Virtues as the bark in substance; five grains
to fifteen.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM
(L.) Cathartic; ten grains to half a dram.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ (L. E.) Tonic, an-
tiseptic; ten grains to half a dram.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ (L. E.) Expec-
torant; ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI (L. E.) Astrin-
gent; ten grains to half a dram.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI (L. E.) Al-

terative, diuretic, emmenagogue; three grains to ten; in larger doses cathartic.

EXTRACTUM JALAPII (L. E.) Cathartic; five grains to fifteen triturated with sugar, or some testaceous powder.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI (L. E.) Anodyne; one grain to four.

EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ NIGRICANTIS (E.) Stimulant, resolvent, emetic, cathartic, diuretic; recommended in venereal nodes and ulcers with caries, chronic eruptions, amenorrhœa, and amaurosis, in doses of from three grains to ten twice a day, or oftener.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ (L. E.) Stimulant, tonic, detergent; ten grains to twenty.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ (L.) Stimulant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic; ten grains to thirty.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ (L.) Cathartic; ten grains to half a dram.

EYES INFLAMED. See *Ophthalmia*.

FAINTING. See *Syncope*.

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepsy*.

FAMES CANINA. Voracious appetite, not to be satisfied with eating, but continuing even

when the stomach is full. As a disorder, it seldom occurs with us.

This complaint has been supposed to arise from fretting sharp juices in the stomach, which by their continual vellications excite a sense like that of hunger. The diet may consist of fat meats, broths and milk; the medicines of emetics, absorbents, alkalines and chalybeates: smoking tobacco has been recommended.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA (E.) Tonic, deobstruent; five grains to a scruple.

FERRI RUBIGO (L. E.) Tonic, deobstruent; ten grains to half a dram.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE (L. E.) Tonic, aperient, attenuant; three grains to ten.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM (L.) Tonic, aperient; ten grains to half a dram.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM (L. E.) Tonic, attenuant, deobstruent; two grains to six.

FEVER, APHTHOSE. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions; the internal parts of the mouth are covered with small roundish ulcerations, perforated at the apex, which occasion considerable uneasiness in chewing: it is distin-

guished from Cynanche Maligna by the whiteness of the sloughs and by there being little or no redness on their edges, or over the fauces.

Prescribe laxatives and detergent gargles with saline draughts; apply blisters if necessary, and order bark or other antiseptic; touch the ulcers with some of the medicines ordered under the article *Aphthæ*, which see.

FEVER, ERYSIPELATOUS. See *Erysipelas*.

FEVER, HECTIC. See *Phthisis*.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY. Shivering and heat alternating with each other; pulse strong hard and frequent, thirst, dryness of the skin, high coloured urine, head ach, pains in the back, loins, &c. florid countenance, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, nausea, anxiety and restlessness; sometimes delirium takes place, and as the disorder advances the patient is affected with hickup, subsultus tendinum, cold sweats and an involuntary discharge of the excrements; circumstances that denote the utmost danger.

Bleed, and if necessary repeat the operation at proper intervals, until the hardness and frequency of the pulse is abated; keep the bowels open with proper laxatives, and

in case of nausea or an inclination to vomit, order an antimonial emetic. During the continuance of the inflammatory symptoms the adoption of the antiphlogistic regimen will be necessary; which with the aid of saline draughts, joined with tartarised antimony, will have the best effects: if delirious the pulse must direct our practice; should it proceed from the violence of inflammation, bleed and apply leeches to the temples; if it is attended with a low pulse, spasms, subsultus tendinum, hickup, or other marks of debility, apply blisters to the head, back, arms, legs or thighs, and apply sinapisms to the feet (first immersing them for some minutes in warm water) give cordials, musk with *mistura camphorata*, and support the patient by wine: in colliquative sweats the *cortex cinchonæ* with dilute vitriolic acid should be directed: a spontaneous diarrhœa should not be checked too suddenly, as it is frequently salutary or critical. When the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, opiates may be given to procure rest and obviate irritability.—*Rad. Contrayervæ, sp. ætheris nitrosi, sp. ætheris vitriolici, confect. aromat. sal cornu cervi, camphora, serpentaria, &c.*

may be prescribed according to circumstances.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. This fever consists of a number of paroxysms, recurring at such intervals as mark a *tertian*, *quartan*, or *quotidian* period. In the first (which is the most common) the interval is of forty-eight hours; in the second, seventy-two, and in the last, twenty-four. Each paroxysm commences with a degree of languor and debility, frequent yawning and stretching, paleness of the face and extremities and an apparent constriction of the skin over the whole body; to these succeed a sense of cold with violent shivering, a weak quick pulse, pain in the back and head, thirst, oppression, some difficulty of breathing, nausea and often a vomiting of bilious matter; by degrees the cold goes off entirely, a heat greater than natural prevails over the whole body, and the pulse gets fuller and stronger; at length a moisture appears on the forehead, which terminates in a general sweat, and on this ceasing, the body and all the functions return to their usual state, and till the next fit the patient is commonly free from indisposition. Thus each paroxysm is divided into the cold, the hot and the sweating stage.

Should the pulse be very full, the habit plethoric and inflammatory symptoms appear, blood letting will be indicated; this operation, however, is seldom necessary; the cure may generally be commenced with giving an emetic, and ordering some proper laxative; after which saline draughts may be directed to procure regular intermissions; when this object is attained, a dram of bark may be administered every two, three or four hours between the paroxysms, joined if thought necessary with gentian, snake root or aromatics, and adding opiates or astringents if it runs off by stool: where the bark disagrees in this form, it may be given in infusion, decoction, or by injection, or the extract may be formed into pills: in general, the exhibition of the bark should be brought as near to the time of accession as the quantity to be employed and the state of the patients stomach will allow; and to guard against replese, its use should be continued at proper intervals. An emetic ordered an hour or two before the return of the fit has had good effects; and in many instances an opiate given half an hour after the formation of the hot stage will promote perspiration and shorten the paroxysm. In some desperate

cases a large dose of alum, or half a grain of cuprum vitriolatum dissolved in an ounce of proof spirit and given an hour or two before the fit has entirely prevented it. Cascarella, chamomile and chalybeates may, according to circumstances, assist the operation of the bark.

FEVER, MILIARY. Shivering succeeded by heat, depression of spirits, anxiety, low quick pulse, oppression and restlessness, pricking sensation in the skin, followed by small pustules of a red or white colour (sometimes mixed) occupying chiefly the neck, back, breast and arms, and accompanied with perspiration of a sour fetid smell, the urine pale and watery; the more urgent symptoms abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues three, four or five days, and then goes off with some desquamation of the cuticle. Childbed women are most liable to this complaint, and in them it is generally occasioned by too hot a regimen.

This disease in its mildest state is apt to assume a nervous or putrid type, consequently bleeding should not be directed but with great caution and when inflammatory symptoms evidently demand it; light diet and a

cool chamber are principally to be depended on, together with saline draughts, occasional laxatives, or gentle diaphoretics, if necessary: vomits are also often serviceable in determining to the surface: if the pustules disappear suddenly, with delirium and a sinking of the pulse, apply blisters, and order proper cordials: if putrid symptoms or petechiæ arise, the Peruvian bark with a moderate use of wine, and the employment of acidulated liquids will be proper.

FEVER, MILK. This fever arises generally about the third or fourth day after delivery, with some degree of restlessness, unpleasant dreams, pain in the head, swelling and sometimes inflammation of the breasts, chilliness followed by heat, pain shooting towards the axillæ, respiration somewhat laborious: it usually continues thirty-six or forty eight hours, and ends spontaneously by the milk flowing freely, by a profuse sweat, or copious discharge of urine.

Prescribe gentle laxatives, and if inflammation or plethora require, bleed: to obviate the other symptoms, order as directed under the article *Breasts Inflamed*.

FEVER, MIXED. Inflammatory, nervous and

putrid symptoms are often so equally blended in continued fevers, that we are unable to refer them to any particular species: when this is the case they are denominated mixed, and the indications of cure are to be taken from the more pressing and prevalent symptoms.

FEVER, NERVOUS. Alternate chills and flushings, great lassitude, sighing, anxiety, dejection of spirits, weak, quick and irregular pulse, pain and giddiness in the head, oppressive breathing, nausea and retching, pale urine, weight and coldness in the back of the head, the tongue white (though sometimes red) covered in the middle with an adhesive brownish mucus: all the symptoms become aggravated towards night. After the seventh or eighth day the pain and heaviness in the head frequently increase, attended with tinnitus aurium, slight delirium or incoherency of speech; sweats and miliary eruptions sometimes appear, but seldom afford relief. The advanced stage of this disease is often marked by extreme debility, trembling of the tongue and hands, aphthæ, syncope, cold sweats, difficult deglutition, hickup, sinking and fluttering of the pulse, coldness

of the extremities, constant dosing, involuntary discharge of excrements, subsultus tendinum, convulsions: at length death closes the scene.

Avoid bleeding; but in the beginning an emetic will be necessary; afterwards cordials and mild diaphoretics, with the liberal use of wine properly diluted, or in whey: the chief benefit is to be expected from blisters applied in succession to different parts, beginning with the extremities, and in case of delirium or stupor, applying them to the back or head; delirium, however, attended with much restlessness, and a dry skin, may sometimes be relieved by fomenting the extremities: keep the bowels open with gentle laxatives or glysters; if diarrhœa occurs, it may be moderated or suppressed by mild astringents joined with a few drops of tincture of opium; if aphthæ appear, order detergent gargles; if subsultus tendinum, or convulsions, come on, give antispasmodics, of which musk claims our particular consideration. When an intermission takes place, the bark with generous cordials should be freely administered, and more particularly so if gangrene, in blistered or other parts,

should supervene. Throughout this complaint the patient should be kept calm and free from irritation; therefore restless nights should be carefully guarded against. On the solution of the fever his strength may be restored by a light nutritious diet, gentle exercise and proper tonics.

FEVER, PUERPERAL. This complaint is generally, but not constantly, preceded with a short rigor, succeeded by heat and frequently a free perspiration, which though apparently relieving the symptoms, does not prevent the febrile paroxysms from being renewed with violence. It generally comes on about the second or third day after delivery, attended with debility, pain in the head, particularly above the eye-brows, and from the inflammation prevailing in the omentum and intestines is accompanied with soreness and swelling over the whole hypogastric region. With these there occur thirst, flushing of the face, anxiety, hot dry skin, high coloured urine, shortness of breathing, quick weak pulse, suppression of the lochia, nausea or vomiting, followed with frequent putrid stools. Its termination is various, but the eleventh day is often critical.

Should inflammatory symptoms appear, gentle laxatives, saline draughts, glysters and the antiphlogistic regimen, with blisters to the region of the womb will be necessary: the putrid tendency of the disease, however, should be kept in view, and obviated by bark, cordials and antiseptics; if diarrhœa occurs, prescribe astringents, or glysters with starch and tincture of opium. The early exhibition of emetics, followed by mild diaphoretics, has frequently been of service: as, however, the different stages of this disorder partake commonly of the inflammatory and putrid type, much caution should be used in the employment of remedies.

FEVER, PUTRID. Giddiness, confusion and pain in the fore part of the head, shooting towards the eye-brows and bottom of the sockets, with strong pulsation of the temporal arteries, great debility and loss of strength threatening syncope when the patient is in an erect posture, dejection of mind, oppression, nausea and sometimes vomiting of bilious matter, an inward burning heat, watching, languid small and unequal pulse (though sometimes hard in the beginning) tinnitus aurium, delirium, subsultus tendinum, coma,

the tongue generally dark coloured, frequently black and dry, the urine thin and crude, and together with the fæces extremely fetid; on the fourth, fifth and seventh days petechiæ often appear, which denote danger in proportion to their livid or blackish hue; these are sometimes succeeded by an hæmorrhagy from some part, as the mouth, nose, eyes, &c. a griping and swelling in the belly often come on early in the complaint, and if they are not relieved by stools prove fatal by inducing mortification. Sinking of the pulse, catching of the tendons, faltering of the tongue, lying on the back, coma, picking of the bed clothes, cold sweats, involuntary discharge of the excrements, coldness of the extremities, and a cadaverous smell of the whole body, indicate the greatest danger. The favourable symptoms are scabby eruptions about the nose, lips and corners of the mouth, deafness, rising of the pulse, warm gentle perspiration, lying on the side, and a deposition from the urine of a whitish sediment.

At the commencement of this disease an emetic, followed by a gentle cathartic, will be proper to clear the primæ viæ of putrid

matter; simple injections may also be frequently administered; give small doses of the antimonium tartarisatum, pulvis antimonalis, or vinum antimonii, repeated every second or third hour, to support a nausea, produce some vomiting, or excite a gentle diaphoresis. The putrid tendency of this disease is chiefly to be kept in view and obviated by antiseptics, the bark (two ounces in twenty-four hours) wine, cordials, and by the liberal use of acidulated liquids and ripe fruits. If coma prevails, blister the head and apply sinapisms to the feet; blisters, however, are sometimes apt to occasion gangrene; in general therefore they are inadmissible in this fever, except in the instance now mentioned, or applied to the back to relieve the head-ach which is so distressing in the beginning. Opiates should also be given with caution, and bleeding avoided as much as possible. Diarrhœa, unless critical, should be checked; if vomiting comes on, order saline effervescing draughts; if convulsions or hickup, give antispasmodics with musk, camphor, &c.

FEVER REMITTENT. Debility, dejection of spirits, alternate chills and heats, trembling of the hands, yellowness of the skin and eyes

difficult breathing, quick small pulse, sometimes a vomiting and purging of bile, foul tongue and delirium: the more violent symptoms are dryness, stiffness and blackness of the tongue, lips and internal fauces, cold sweat, involuntary stools, face convulsed, picking of the bed clothes, subsultus tendinum, hickup and universal convulsion. In the course of this fever there are several remissions, but no complete apyrexia (in this respect it differs from intermittents) but as the disorder gains violence, the remissions become scarcely observable. Several names have been applied to this disease, viz. *bilious fever, marsh fever, autumnal remittent, yellow, West-Indian, Bengal and camp fever.*

Bleeding is inadmissible unless the fulness and hardness of the pulse, with great heat and other marks of strong inflammation indicate its propriety. An emetic and cathartic will generally be proper; afterwards saline draughts to bring on regular intermissions; a gentle diaphoresis should be supported by small antimonial doses: on the appearance of a remission, and when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, order the bark (an ounce in the course of twelve hours) and continue it

till the danger of relapse is over: costiveness must in every stage be guarded against: in case of putrid symptoms, the bark joined with antiseptics and acids, is the principal remedy. Debility, hickup, subsultus tendinum, &c. must be obviated by antispasmodics, as musk and camphor, with proper cordials and wine.

FEVER, SCARLET. See *Scarlatina*.

FEVER, WORM. See *Worms*.

FILIX, *radix* (L. E.) Aperient, anthelmintic; two or three drams taken in the morning and worked off a few hours after with jalap and calomel is strongly recommended for the cure of *tænia lata*.

FLAMULA JOVIS, *folia, flores* (E.) Stimulant, acrid, diaphoretic; a scruple to a dram infused in boiling water two or three times a day; recommended in venereal, cancerous and cutaneous affections. The powder is sometimes sprinkled on venereal ulcers.

FLOODING. See *Menorrhagia and Childbirth*.

FLORES BENZOES (L.) *Acidum Benzoinicum* (E.) Expecto- rant, diaphoretic; five grains to fifteen.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI (L. E.) Expecto- rant, laxative, diaphoretic; a scruple to a dram.

FLUOR ALBUS. See *Leucorrhæa*.

FLUX, BLOODY. See *Dysentary*.

FOENICULUM DULCE, *semen* (L. E.) Aromatic, carminative, diuretic; a scruple to a dram.

FOENUM GRÆCUM, *semen* (L. E.) Used in cataplasms, fomentations and emollient gylsters.

FRACTURES. When a bone is broken into a number of pieces, amputation will often be necessary to prevent the gangrene that may be likely to ensue: in other cases it will be sufficient to replace the ends of the bone in a natural situation, and to keep it straight and quiet by splints of pasteboard or leather the length of the limb; these may be retained in their position by rollers or slight bandages, taking care not to draw them too tight: the splints may be moistened with vinegar and water prior to their application, and the bandages wet with the same at every dressing: if tumor or inflammation prevail, they should be obviated by bleeding, purging, &c. and splinters removed before reduction is attempted. As bandages cannot be applied to broken ribs they may be retained in a proper situation by adhesive plasters. In all cases such motions as may have a tendency to dis-

place the bones should be avoided; but to prevent stiffness the joint of the limb broken should be occasionally moved gently and with caution. In fractures and depressions of the cranium, the application of the trephine will become necessary.

FROZEN LIMBS. These are best recovered by friction, by immersing them in cold water or rubbing them with snow: the sudden application of heat is highly injurious and frequently produces violent inflammation or gangrene, which see. When the affection is general, and a long exposure to cold seems to have extinguished the vital principle, life may sometimes be restored by the cold bath, or rubbing the body over with snow, gradually introducing it to a warmer temperature, and diligently employing friction to restore heat and promote circulation.

FULIGO LIGNI (E.) Antispasmodic; ten grains to a scruple, in conjunction with the fetid gums, in hysteric and other nervous cases.

FUMARIA, folia (E.) Tonic, deobstruent, opening, diuretic; one ounce to two of the juice; recommended in melancholic, scorbutic, and cutaneous disorders.

FUNGUS FLESH. This as a spontaneous ex-

crecence arising in wounds and ulcers, and preventing their healing, should be removed by proper escharotics.

FUROR UTERINUS. Women who labour under this species of phrensy, discover it by libidinous speeches and gestures. It is produced by inflammation of the pudenda, or acrimony of the fluids secreted in the parts of generation.

The heat and irritation must be removed by vegetable diet, cooling purges, refrigerants, gentle anodynes, and blood-letting if the pulse will bear it.

FURUNCULUS. See *Boils*.

GALBANUM, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Antispasmodic; five grains to a scruple.—Externally in plasters.

GALLA (L. E.) Strongly astringent; five grains to fifteen. Recommended for the cure of intermittents, and externally in liniments for the piles.

GAMBOGIA, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Strongly cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic; five to fifteen grains joined with vegetable alkali; or in smaller quantity with other purgatives. Employed in dropsy and in cases of tape worm.

GANGRENE. This is the usual termination of such violent inflammations as admit neither of resolution nor the formation of laudable pus. On its approach the inflammation and pain subside, the parts assume a livid or blackish colour, lose their tone, become flaccid and covered with little bladders filled with yellowish or reddish ichor.

Scarify the parts and embrocate with spiritus camphoratus, dressing if necessary with unguentum resinæ flavæ. The internal remedies must consist of Peruvian bark, and generous cordials, largely administered. If the mortified parts separate treat as in a common ulcer. Opium has been found serviceable in gangrene of the toes, especially where it occurs in old people—See *Sphacelus*.

GASTRITIS. Acute pain and pulsation in the region of the stomach, attended with pyrexia, hickup and frequent vomiting, particularly on taking any aliment; the pulse is generally hard and small, debility prevails to a considerable extent, thirst, coldness of the extremities, sometimes syncope or convulsions; if suppuration occurs it may be known by cold shiverings, abatement of the pain, night sweats and other symptoms of hectic fever;

the presence of gangrene may be discovered by a sudden remission of the pain, while the frequency of the pulse continues, and at the same time becomes weaker, accompanied with other marks of debility in the whole system.

Bleed largely and repeatedly unless the pulse should sink considerably by the operation; foment, and apply a large blister to the region of the stomach; keep the bowels open by gentle glysters, and frequently bathe the feet in warm water: the irritability of the stomach will not admit of internal medicines; if any are deemed necessary they must be administered by the anus; in this manner opiates will be found serviceable to allay the pain and vomiting after the inflammation has subsided. Emollient tepid liquids may be occasionally given in small quantity at a time. If suppuration occurs it will prove fatal unless the abscess opens into the cavity of the stomach and the pus be discharged by vomiting. When gangrene takes place it admits of no remedy.

GENISTA, *cacumen, semen* (L. E.) Cathartic, diuretic; a dram of the powdered seeds infused in a glass of white wine in the morning;

or a scruple of the tops, in decoction, every hour or two till it operates by stool or urine; Advised in Dropsy.

GENTIANA, radix (L. E.) Stomachic, antiseptic; See *infusum gentianæ comp.* & *tinctura gentianæ comp.* This root loses its virtue by drying, therefore it is not used in the form of powder.

GEOFFRÆA, cortex (E.) Cathartic, anthelmintic, narcotic; see *Decoctum*.

GINSENG, radix, (L. E.) Tonic, aromatic; a scruple to a dram.

GLEET. A discharge of mucus fluid from the urethra, occasioned by a previous gonorrhœa, and continuing for a long time after infection and the symptoms of inflammation are removed; sometimes recurring at intervals during a great part of life.

As this disease generally proceeds from a previous inflammation of that part of the urethra next the glans, astringent injections will commonly be sufficient to remove it: should these fail, it will in some cases be proper to excite a gentle inflammation in the part by bougies or mild stimulant injections, as a solution of hydargyrus muriatus, sal ammoniacus, sal cornu cervi, or tinctura can-

tharidis largely diluted. If it succeeds to an inflammation of Cowper's Glands, bougies, and blisters to the perineum, are the most effectual remedies. If from strictures in the urethra, bougies only are to be depended on, employing astringent injections if the running should continue after the stricture is removed. If from swelling of the prostate gland, the urgent symptoms are best relieved by opium given occasionally in glysters. If the constitution has been much debilitated, order a nutritive diet, with tonics, cold bathing, &c. and where stimulants are indicated, give the balsams, or tincture of cantharides in small doses.

GLYCYRRHIZA, *radix* (L. E.) Expecto- rant, detergent, demulcent. Used in decoctions and infusions.

GONORRHOEA SIMPLEX. A discharge of matter from the urethra, similar to that occurring in gleet, sometimes takes place independent of venereal infection, and constitutes what is termed Gonorrhœa Simplex. For the removal of this complaint corroborants and astringent injections will generally be sufficient. A disorder of this nature frequently occurs in females. See *Leucorrhœa*.

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA. A few days after receiving the infection a titillation about the glans penis takes place, accompanied with a sensation of heat and pricking pain in making water: to these succeed a flux of virulent matter from the urethra, at first small in quantity and of a whitish colour, but gradually turning yellow, greenish or bloody; the extremity of the urethra and sometimes the glans become red, inflamed and excoriated: at length painful erection, swelling of the testicles, phimosis or paraphimosis take place. The inflammation supporting the discharge is generally confined to the membrane of the urethra, and particularly that part of it next the extremity of the penis: sometimes, however, it attacks Cowper's Glands, which is known by painful erections and small circumscribed swellings in the perineum, sore and painful when touched: at others it seizes on the prostate gland; this may be observed by a sense of pain on compressing the parts about the rectum, and by a swelling perceivable on introducing the finger into the anus: on some occasions it reaches even to the bladder, producing severe pain in the region thereof, dysury, tenesmus and turbid urine.

When the membrane alone of the urethra is affected, the most certain remedy is astringent injections, such as a solution of alum, acetated ceruse, or vitriolated zinc, with or without opium. Should the inflammation extend to Cowper's Gland, the prostate gland, or the bladder, avoid astringent injections, bleed, and apply leeches, fomentations, poultices and blisters to the perineum and parts contiguous to the anus; order gentle laxatives, cooling diet, plentiful dilution, and if the discharge is suppressed, its return must be solicited by frequent injections of warm oil, or decoction of lintseed and althæa; opium in glysters will also be serviceable in relieving pain and irritation. Cordee is to be obviated most effectually by the application of leeches to the part, by opium given internally, or a solution of it applied externally to the penis, or injected into the urethra. In inflammation of the bladder, when the more urgent symptoms are removed, the employment of the uva ursi has been of considerable benefit. See *Phimosis, Paraphimosis and Testicles swelled.*

GOUT. Prior to the attack there occurs an unusual coldness of the feet and legs, with numbness, cramps, turgescence of the veins and sense

of prickling in the lower extremities; universal languor, debility of the stomach, loss of appetite and flatulency: at length the paroxysm begins with a pain resembling that of a dislocated bone, in some part of one or both feet, commonly the ball of the great toe, with a sensation as if warm water was poured thereon, attended with cold shivering and subsequent heat: after the continuance of the pain for twenty-four hours, it commonly ceases, and the part becomes affected with redness and swelling, which abate in the course of a few days, but not without repeated returns of the pain and pyrexia every evening. Several other symptoms (well enough known, but too numerous to be enlarged on in this place) occasionally occur; the above, however, are sufficient to characterize what has been termed the regular gout. The disease is called irregular when the fits are uncertain, when the symptoms are changeable, and when the attack is made on the head, stomach, lungs, or other internal part: of this there are three varieties named the *Atonic*, the *Retrocedent* and the *Misplaced Gout*.

In the regular attack of the gout, when the

pain and swelling are confined to the feet, little farther will be required than to cover the parts with flannel or wool, and to order a regimen adapted to the constitution of the patient, keeping the bowels gently open, and directing occasional opiates, if extreme pain and restlessness should indicate. When the irregular gout affects the stomach or intestines with pain, sickness, vomiting, &c. recourse must be had to the employment of aromatics, strong wines, or even ardent spirits; opiates may also be given joined with volatile alkali, camphor or musk; and if vomiting takes place it may be encouraged by draughts of warm wine and water. When it attacks the lungs and produces asthma it is to be overcome by opiates, antispasmodics and blisters applied to the breast or back. When it affects the head with pain, vertigo, apoplexy or palsy, blisters may be applied to the head and legs, and aromatics with volatile alkali thrown into the stomach. In these different cases of irregular gout, bathing the feet frequently will be of use, and blisters may be applied to the extremities when they are not threatened with pain. When the head and lungs are attacked as already stated, bleeding, in

full and plethoric habits, has often been of singular efficacy.

GRANATA MALUS. (E.) See the following.

GRANATUM, *floris petalum, fructus cortex* (L.)

Astringent; of the flowers two scruples to four; of the bark a scruple to a dram, or two or three drams in decoction.

GRATIOLA, *herba* (L. E.) Cathartic, emetic, diuretic; five grains to fifteen; a dram of the dried herb, (or double the quantity when fresh) infused in water is said to purge strongly.

GRAVEL. See *Stone*.

GREEN SICKNESS. See *Chlorosis*.

GUAIAECUM, *lignum, cortex, gummi-resina* (L. E.)

Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic; ten grains to half a dram of the gum; for the wood and bark see *Decoctum*.

GUTTA SERENA. See *Amaurosis*.

HÆMATEMESIS. Blood thrown out from the mouth may be known to proceed from the stomach, and not from the lungs, by its being brought up by vomiting and not by coughing; by its not being of a florid colour, and by a sense of weight, anxiety and pain in the region of the stomach preceding it. It is

generally symptomatic and may arise from a variety of causes, as suppressed menses, stoppage of the hæmorrhoidal flux, obstructions of the liver, spleen, or other viscera, &c.

If plethora indicates, bleed; bathe the feet in warm water, or order styptics, as aqua rosæ, alumen, tinctura benzoës composita, with opiates occasionally in small doses. Laxative glysters, a cooling diet, and abstinence from exercise are highly proper.

HÆMATOXYLUM, *lignum* (L. E.) Astringent; a dram or two in infusion or decoction, frequently.

HÆMATURIA. Bloody urine may arise from a variety of causes, as a stone in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder; from violent motion, or lifting great weights; from acrid cathartics, or stimulating diuretics; from a plethoric state of the system; from suppressed discharges in other parts, as the uterus or hæmorrhoidal vessels; lastly from a putrid diathesis.

If inflammation or plethora indicate, bleed, and give gentle cooling laxative glysters; should the discharge be profuse, it may be suppressed by gentle astringents, as lime water, rose water, diluted vitriolic acid,

alum whey, &c. If it is the consequence of putrid diseases, Peruvian bark and acids are the only remedies.

HÆMIPLEGIA. See *Palsy*.

HÆMOPTYSIS. Prior to the appearance of blood there is a sense of weight and anxiety in the chest, uneasiness in breathing, pain in the breast or other parts of the thorax, heat under the sternum and a saltish taste in the mouth: at length the blood is thrown out from the mouth; and that it proceeds from the lungs and not the stomach we discover from its florid colour; from its being rejected by coughing instead of vomiting, and in smaller quantity than happens in the latter case. It may proceed from a faulty conformation of the lungs; from the obstruction of customary evacuations; from inflammation, falls, bruises, and violent exertions, as running, coughing, &c.

Repeated small bleedings if the strength of the patient will admit of it, with frequent immersion of the feet in warm water; the antiphlogistic regimen should be adopted, together with the employment of cooling purgatives and nitrous medicines: blisters on the back or breast are highly advantageous

during the presence of this complaint; and to prevent its recurrence, issues may be established in those parts; every kind of bodily exercise should be avoided. If the hæmorrhagy continues violent, gentle astringents will be necessary to suppress it.

HÆMORRHAGY, *External*. Bleed if necessary; prescribe a cooling regimen and give proper refrigerants; apply styptics, as alum, cerusa acetata, tinctura benzoës composita, dry lint, agaric, &c. and if requisite order astringents internally.

HÆMORRHAGY *from the Urethra*. Sometimes the inflammation that takes place in gonorrhœa runs so high as to occasion the bursting of a blood vessel in the urethra, and to produce an alarming flow of blood from the part: when this takes place, rest and quietness should be immediately enjoined, together with a cooling diet and gentle laxatives; the penis should frequently be immersed in a cold solution of cerusa acetata in vinegar and water, and astringents, such as kino or alum, given internally, while injections of the same are thrown into the urethra and retained there some time by compressing it; pressure

may also be applied to the penis by inserting a large bougie into it, and passing a roller round it; and when the blood flows from the depth of the perineum, pressure may be applied with the fingers, or a catheter of elastic gum, (through which the patient may void his urine) may be introduced.

HÆMORRHOIS. Painful tumors first appear on the verge of the anus or within the rectum, from which a discharge of blood frequently takes place, and after the disease has become habitual recurs at stated periods; sometimes instead of blood a serous evacuation is produced, and which has therefore been named the Hæmorrhoids Alba. The commencement of this complaint is to be considered as a topical affection, and it is not till after a long continuance that it becomes connected with the system.

As this disease is commonly occasioned by plethora, costiveness, prolapsus ani, laxity of the rectum, or drastic purgatives, the measures necessary for preventing its recurrence will be sufficiently obvious; when, however, the parts become tumified and inflamed, the pain arising therefrom may be relieved by warm fomentations, emollient

poultices, mild ointments, and more certainly still by the application of leeches: opiates afford relief, whether given by the mouth or applied to the part in liniments. Should an excessive discharge of blood take place, it may be suppressed or moderated by astringents given internally and applied outwardly. An ointment made with powdered galls has been found of singular efficacy in this complaint.

HEAD-ACH. When the head is affected with dull pain and heaviness, of short duration, it is called *Cephalalgia*; when it is more acute, and attended with a soreness of all the exterior parts, it is called *Cephalæa*; when only one side is attacked, *Hemicrania*, and if the pain be fixed to a point, it is denominated *Clavus Hystericus*.

This is generally a symptomatic affection and to be relieved by removing the diseases on which it depends. If occasioned by plethora, bleed, cup, purge, or apply leeches, and use the pediluvium; if by a foul stomach, give an emetic; if by costiveness, proper laxatives; if by debility of stomach, tonics and bitters; if it be nervous, order antispasmodics, corroborants and nervine remedies.

Æther applied to the part generally gives a temporary ease, and stimulating cataplasms to the feet are sometimes serviceable. The complaint may spring from many other causes, as syphilis, scrophula, hydrocephalus, worms, &c. the removal of which will be necessary to effect a cure.

HEARTBURN. See *Cardialgia*.

HEART, PALPITATION OF. If plethora or aneurism be the cause, bleed; if it proceeds from relaxation or debility, give the bark and other tonics; if from irritability, antispasmodics; if from gout or asthma, order blisters, antispasmodics and the pediluvium. It may depend on a variety of other causes, which when known will point out the proper remedies.

HECTIC FEVER. See *Phthisis*.

HEDERA TERRESTRIS, *herba* (E.) Corroborant, aperient, detergent; a scruple to a dram;—in infusion two or three drams.

HELENIUM (E.) See *Enula Campana*.

HELLEBORASTER, *folium*, (L.) Cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic; in decoction a dram and half of the fresh leaves, or half a dram of the dried.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS, *radix* (L.) Violently emetic; chiefly used as a sternutatory, and in unguents against cutaneous eruptions.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, *radix* (L.) Strongly cathartic; ten grains to a scruple; in smaller doses emmenagogue, diuretic, alterative. The *extract* and *tincture* are principally used.

HEMICRANIA. See *Head-ach*.

HEPATITIS. Pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting up to the throat and clavicle, increased by pressing on the part and sometimes by respiration; cough commonly dry, but sometimes humid; nausea, vomiting, quick hard and strong pulse, difficulty of breathing, particularly when lying on the left side, costiveness and occasionally hickup: with these symptoms the eyes, skin, and urine often assume a yellowish appearance. This disease is either acute or chronic; the former is an affection of the external membrane either on the convex or concave surface of the liver, the latter chiefly attacks the parenchyma.

Bleed largely and in proportion to the urgency of pain and pyrexia; apply blisters and order the pediluvium, fomentations, emollient glysters, gentle laxatives, diuretics, re-

frigerants and plentiful dilution. Every precaution should be taken to prevent its terminating by suppuration, lets the matter should be discharged internally and prove fatal; should suppuration, however, advance and the tumor point outwardly, it may be encouraged by proper poultices, opened and digested. If it terminates in schirrous, there can be little hope of effecting a cure, as jaundice or dropsy are the general consequences; recourse, however, may be had to sope, hemlock, or the preparations of quicksilver.

HERNIA. Ruptures are distinguished by different names according to the part in which they happen, as *Hernia Femoralis*, *Scrotalis*, *Umbilicalis*, *Inguinalis*, &c.—When the intestine cannot be returned the rupture is said to be *incarcerated*.

If necessary bleed, give emollient glysters, foment the parts, and having placed the patient on his back with his breech raised, return the gut by pressure proportioned to the case, at the same time conducting it gently with the fingers into the part through which it escaped, and securing it with a

proper truss. Costiveness must be obviated during the cure.

HERNIA HUMORALIS. Inflammation and swelling of the epididymus and afterwards of the testicle, with pain and hardness. Its most common occurrence is in consequence of Gonorrhœa. See *Testicles Swelled*.

HERPES. Numerous small ulcers gathering in clusters and spreading on different parts of the skin. The disorder has received several appellations, according to some variety in the symptoms, or the part it attacks, as *Herpes Farinosus*, appearing commonly on the face, neck, arms and wrists, and at length falling off in a white powder: *Herpes Pustulosus*, breaking out in distinct pustules, filled with a yellowish fluid, which running together dry into a thick scab: *Herpes Miliaris*, occurring more frequently in clusters or circles about the loins, breast, perineum and scrotum: *Herpes Excedens*, appearing at first as several small ulcerations collected into larger spots of different sizes and figures, discharging a considerable quantity of acrid matter that corrodes the skin and sometimes even the cellular texture.

Give mercurial or antimonial alteratives,

joined with diaphoretics and occasionally a cooling purge: the parts may be touched with solutions of acetated ceruse, vitriolated zinc, or muriated quicksilver.

HICCUGH. See *Singultus*.

HIPPOCASTANUM, fructus (E.)! Used principally as a sternutatory in ophthalmia, head-ach, &c. either in powder, or in the form of decoction drawn up into the nostrils.

HOOPING COUGH. See *Pertussis*.

HORDEUM, semen, omni cortice nudatum (L. E.)
Nutritive, emollient. See *Decoctum*.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS (L. E.) Alterative, antivenereal; two grains to six.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS (L.) Alterative, diaphoretic; half a grain to two grains every night, joined with opium and an aromatic; given by itself to the extent of four or five grains it proves a rough emetic and cathartic.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA (L.) Alterative; ten grains to half a dram.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE (L.) Alterative, anthelmintic; a scruple to a dram.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS (L. E.) Alterative, diaphoretic; from an eighth to half a

grain twice a day dissolved in half an ounce or an ounce of spir. vin. rect. Used externally in the proportion of half a dram to a pint of water for keeping down proud flesh, and cleansing foul ulcers; two or three grains in a pint of some proper decoction or infusion as a gargle for venereal ulcerated throat.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS (L. E.)

As Calomel. This is called *Mitis* to distinguish it from the foregoing, to which in the Edinburgh Phar. *corrosivus* is annexed.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER (L. E.)

Escharotic.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS

(E.) Alterative; two to six grains; much celebrated of late in syphilis; and conveniently employed in fumigation.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS. Used chiefly in ointments and plasters.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS NIGER (E.)

See *Hydrargyrus Cum Sulphure*.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER (L.)

Alterative; a scruple to a dram; externally in fumigations for venereal ulcers of the throat, nose or mouth; thus managed it sometimes raises salivation.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS (L. E.)

Emetic; two grains to six;—alterative diaphoretic, a grain or two; it is said to be used with success in hydrophobia, and is recommended as a certain errhine, and as such serviceable in amaurosis.

HYDROCELE. Tumor of the scrotum, from a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis.

Let out the water with a trocar at the most depending part of the scrotum; or make a seton through the lower part of the cavity. When water is contained in the cellular membranes of the scrotum, it may be drawn off by punctures made through the skin, or by scarifications in the legs, as in an anasarca.

HYDROLAPATHUM, radix (E.) Astringent; ten grains to half a dram, or more; in infusion a dram or two: recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous disorders.

HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS. Severe headache, sickness, obstinate costiveness, a diminution of sight, and enlargement of the pupils of the eyes: at length the pulse, from being small and hard, suddenly becomes full, soft and intermittent; convulsions ensue and put a period to the patient's life. The

water is sometimes contained between the cranium and the membranes of the brain; at others between the membranes, but more frequently in the ventricles of the brain itself. It has been supposed to arise from the rupture of a lymphatic gland.

Order perpetual blisters to the sutures, with setons, issues, and proper cathartics; salivation may be tried, but in general there can be little hopes of relief. In the *Hydrocephalus Externus* the head becomes soft and enlarged: it is a disease peculiar to children, and if its progress be not speedily checked, it goes on increasing, till convulsions supervene and carry off the patient. The treatment may be similar to the foregoing.

HYDROPHOBIA. This disorder first approaches with languor and anxiety, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, startings, spasms, sighing, and a propensity to solitude: at length pains begin to shoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with a sensation of choaking and an horror at the sight of water, or other liquids; frequently a vomiting of bilious matter takes place, with fever, heat, watching tremors and sometimes a priapism; the tongue becomes dry and often lolls out of the mouth,

the voice hoarse and the thirst importunate: to these succeed foaming at the mouth, desire to bite, sinking of the pulse, hurried respiration, cold clammy sweats, convulsions and lastly death.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or the part cut out; afterwards apply a cupping glass with scarification; cauterize the wound, wash it daily with salt water and vinegar, and dress morning and evening with unguentum resinæ flavæ, mixed with hydrargyrus nitratus ruber; give diaphoretics, vomits, and rub daily into the parts about the wound a dram of unguentum hydrargyri fortius; order at night pills, or a bolus, of musk, red sulphurated quick-silver, camphor and opium, with occasional purges in the morning: But nothing has been more extolled than the hydrargyrus vitriolatus used as an emetic, or given every day as an alterative from six grains to fifteen. In some cases a slight salivation (raised either by this alone, or in conjunction with mercurial ointment rubbed on the limbs and spine) continued for some weeks, has produced good effects: this course may be pursued even after symptoms of hydrophobia have come on, bleeding according

to circumstances and giving large doses of musk, opium and camphor, together with a frequent application to the throat of tincture of opium with camphor. Cold bathing, particularly in the sea, has been found of singular efficacy when duly persevered in.

HYDROPS UTERI. Tumor in the hypogastric region, resembling the form of the uterus, with a fluctuation of the water contained therein; frequently an œdematous swelling of the labia pudendi takes place, with a sense of weight and pressure on the part.

Order emetics, cathartics and stimulating glysters, aided by attenuants, diuretics, fomentations and vapour baths.

HYDROTHORAX. This comes on with a sense of anxiety about the lower part of the sternum, dyspnœa, pallid countenance, œdematous swelling of the feet, cough, thirst, urine in small quantity and high coloured, respiration difficult in an horizontal posture, frightful dreams, starting from sleep, palpitation of the heart and a fluctuation of water in the chest perceived by the patient himself; a numbness or paralytic affection is sometimes observed in one or both arms. It is frequently preceded by an anasarca, and is very

commonly connected with a general hydropic diathesis.

The treatment must proceed upon the plan pointed out under the article *Dropsy*; here, however, diuretics, and perpetual blisters to the breast and legs, are preferred to strong cathartics, which frequently tend to weaken the body, rather than evacuate the water. Should these methods fail, the discharge of the accumulated fluid may be attempted by paracentesis of the thorax.

HYOSCYAMUS, *herba, semen* (E.) Anodyne, diaphoretic, narcotic, laxative; three grains to eight daily, gradually increasing the quantity; recommended in mania, melancholia, epilepsy, hysteria, &c. a cataplasm of the leaves may be applied for resolving schirrous swellings; its internal use is chiefly in the form of extract. See *Succus*.

HYPERICUM, *flos* (L.) Corroborant, diuretic; a scruple to a dram, two or three times a day; employed in hysterical and maniacal complaints.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. Indolence, tremors, costiveness, difficulty of breathing, short cough, flatulency, pale crude urine, indigestion, acidity, eructations, palpitation of

the heart and spasmodic pains in the head. A certain state of intellect also takes place and characterizes the complaint; this consists in despondency, lowness of spirits, dread of dying, want of resolution, a disposition to seriousness and timidity, apprehension of future evil, disquietude on the slightest indisposition, and a firm persuasion of present misfortune and approaching calamity.

The removal of the symptoms above enumerated, by gentle laxatives, carminatives, bitters, absorbents, antispasmodics and opiates, varied according to circumstances, must be sufficiently obvious: the chief indication, however, is to overcome the mental affection that aggravates the disorder and constitutes so great a part of it; this is only to be done by such exercise, amusement and company as may withdraw the attention of the patient from his own melancholy reflections; and perhaps the prosecution of a long journey is the most effectual mode of accomplishing this object.

HYSSOPUS, *herba* (E.) Aromatic, expectorant; a dram or two in infusion.

HYSTERIA. The paroxysms of this disease commence by some pain and fulness in the left

side of the belly, from whence a ball seems to ascend through the stomach to the throat, where by its pressure on the larynx, a sense of strangulation is induced: at length a degree of stupor and insensibility supervene, accompanied with various convulsive motions in the limbs and trunk of the body, and sometimes a repeated striking on the breast with one hand: after several remissions and renewals of these symptoms they disappear and leave the patient in an apparent state of insensibility, which, however, is gradually recovered from, but without any recollection of what passed during the fit. These paroxysms are apt for some time to be renewed; and during the intervals several involuntary motions take place with alternate fits of laughing and crying, as also false imaginations, and frequently some degree of delirium.

During the fit, cold air should be freely admitted, the legs may be immersed in warm water, volatile salts and fetids applied to the nostrils, and cold water sprinkled on the face and breast. To prevent their recurrence, attention should be paid to the state of the menses, and irregularities from suppres-

sion, &c. corrected. If the disorder is excited by grief or debilitating passions, exercise and cheerful company are to be resorted to; if from relaxation of the system, tonics and bitters; if from irritability, antispasmodics; if from plethora, venesection. In general the disease is to be removed by avoiding costiveness; by gentle exercise and amusement; by dispelling care and anxious thoughts; by obviating dyspeptic symptoms; by tonics, as bark, chalybeates, exercise, cold bathing, &c. and by antispasmodics.

HYSTERITIS. See *Womb Inflamed*.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (L.) Nutritive, obtunding; in jellies, or boiled in milk, &c.

ILEUS. This complaint differs from colic only in the violence of its symptoms. It is frequently attended with inflammation, intussusception of the intestine and vomiting of stercoraceous matter, which last depends on an inversion of the peristaltic motion throughout the length of the alimentary canal, and appearing more clearly from liquids injected by the anus being thrown out by the mouth.

All the remedies prescribed in Colic are to be diligently employed here, bleeding repeatedly if indicated by inflammation or a

strangulated rupture; stimulating glysters; or the smoke of tobacco may be blown into the rectum, and cathartics, joined with opium, given by the mouth. In some cases crude quicksilver is recommended in doses of two or three ounces every second hour, till it takes effect, continuing the other medicines. If Hernia accompanies the disease, reduction should not be attempted till the more urgent symptoms are in some measure alleviated.

ILIAC PASSION. See the foregoing.

IMPERATORIA, *radix* (E.) Aromatic; a dram or more in infusion.

INDIGESTION. See *Dyspepsia*.

INFLAMMATION, *Superficial*. See *Phlegmon*.

INFLAMMATION, *Internal*. See the respective parts.

INFUSUM CATECHU (E.) Astringent; an ounce or two, frequently, in Diarrhœas.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM (L.E.)
Tonic, antiseptic; one ounce to three.

INFUSUM RHEI (E.) Purgative; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

INFUSUM ROSÆ (L.E.) Cooling, astringent;

two ounces to four. Used in gargles, juleps, and as a grateful vehicle to other medicines.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX (L.) Cathartic; one ounce to three.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM (L.) Cathartic; one ounce to three.

INFUSUM TAMARINDORUM CUM SENNA (E.) Purgative, cooling; two to four ounces.

INOCULATION. For some time prior to inoculation, a milk and vegetable diet should be ordered, and abstinence from flesh meat, wine or other strong liquors: during this course, if the habit is full and gross, two or three mercurial purges may be given at proper intervals. A preparation, however, by medicine seldom seems necessary, and at present it is chiefly confined to regimen, as above pointed out. When inoculation is to be performed, a little of the matter is to be taken from a pustule on the point of a lancet and inserted into one or both arms (by a slanting puncture) between the cuticle and cutis vera. Three or four days after the operation the little wounds appear inflamed; on the sixth or seventh, the usual symptoms come on, which in two or three days are followed by the eruption. When the disease

is mild, little farther will be necessary than to keep the bowels open and expose the patient to a cool air, giving a purge or two after the disorder goes off. For the farther treatment see *Small Pox*.

INSANITY. See *Mania*.

INTERMITTENT FEVER. See *Fever*.

IPECACUANHA, *radix* (L. E.) Emetic; ten grains to half a dram; diaphoretic, one or two grains, particularly when joined with opium; employed thus with much advantage in dysenteries, diarrhœas and coughs.

IRIS FLORENTINA, *radix* (L. E.) Acrid, cathartic; in dropsies a dram or more of the juice diluted.

IRIS PALUSTRIS, *radix* (E.) Acrid cathartic; in Dropsies sixty or eighty drops of the expressed juice given every hour or two, has operated with effect, after other strong purgatives have failed.

ISCHIAS. See *Sciatica*.

ISCHURIA. A total suppression of urine may arise from various causes affecting the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, or the urethra. If inflammation gives rise to it, the antiphlogistic regimen, with bleeding, cooling laxatives,

fomentations, the semicupium and gentle diuretics: if it proceeds from spasm, order opiates, warm bathing and terebinthinate glysters; if from gravel or stone, treat as under those articles. In some obstinate cases the introduction of bougies is of considerable service, but if all these means fail, as will sometimes happen when the bladder being full is affected with spasm, inflammation, paralysis, the pressure of the womb in pregnancy, &c. the water must be occasionally drawn off by the catheter till the indisposition be removed by some of the remedies above pointed out. In all cases the bowels should be kept open by mild glysters or laxatives, and the liquids drank, largely impregnated with gum arabic, oil of almonds, or other emollient.

ISSUES. To promote a discharge from these they may be dressed by covering the peas with unguentum cantharidis or unguentum resinæ flavæ. If proud flesh appears, use proper escharotics; if inflammation, bleed or purge, and dress with unguentum ceræ, or other mild relaxing application. Issues may be opened by caustic; or the skin being raised, between the finger and thumb, may

be divided with a lancet so as to receive the pea.

ITCH. See *Psora*.

JALAPIUM, *radix* (L.E.) Cathartic; ten grains to half a dram.

JAUNDICE. Lassitude, inactivity, sickness, oppression at the breast, difficulty of breathing, dry skin, pain in the region of the stomach or liver, costiveness with whiteness of the faeces, yellowness of the eyes, skin and urine, flatulency, indigestion, and frequently vomiting: when the disease is suffered to proceed, the countenance at length assumes a livid hue, an itching takes place over the whole body, and dropsical swellings appear in the legs or abdomen. It is occasioned by the bile being interrupted in its passage to the duodenum, and consequently thrown in considerable quantity into the mass of blood; this interruption is produced by the ductus communis choledochus being obstructed by biliary concretions, by a spasmodic constriction, or by a tumor compressing it.

If pain, inflammation, or pyrexia indicate, bleed; after which prescribe a gentle vomit, which may be repeated at intervals as necessity may require. The bowels should be

kept open with sope, and in some cases purging may be admissible; fomentations and the semicupium are generally proper, and much benefit is commonly derived from the employment of opium; chalybeates may also be ordered, and gentle exercise taken in the open air. Calomel and cicuta have been prescribed with advantage in some obstinate cases.

JAW, LOCKED. See *Tetanus*.

JUGLANS, *fructus immaturus* (L.) Laxative, anthelmintic; a dram or two in infusion.

JUNIFERUS, *bacca, cacumen* (L.E.) Carminative, stomachic, diuretic. An infusion of the tops is drank with advantage in hydropic cases.

KALI ACETATUM (L.) *Lixiva Acetata* (E.) Cathartic, diuretic; one dram to three.

KALI PRÆPARATUM (L.) *Lixiva Purificata* (E.) Antacid, attenuant, diuretic; five grains to a scruple.

KALI PURUM (L.) *Causticum Commune Acerimum* (E.) This preparation is a strong and sudden caustic.

KALI SULPHURATUM (L.) Two or three drams dissolved in a pint of water as a

lotion in tinea capitis, psora and herpetic affections. Recommended as an antidote against the mineral poisons, in doses of ten or fifteen grains, repeated according to emergency.

KALI TARTARISATUM (L.) *Lixiva Tartarisata* (E.) Aperient, cooling; a scruple to a dram; cathartic, four drams to an ounce.

KALI VITRIOLATUM (L.) *Lixiva Vitriolata* (E) Aperient; a scruple to a dram: gently purgative, three drams to six.

KIBES. See *Pernio*.

KIDNEYS INFLAMED. See *Nephritis*.

KING'S EVIL. See *Scrophula*.

KINO, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Astringent; ten grains to a scruple, in diarrhœa, hæmorrhagy, fluor albus, &c.

LABOUR. See *Childbirth*.

LAC AMMONIACI (L.) Expecto- rant, anti- spasmodic; half an ounce to an ounce.

LAC AMYGDALÆ (L.) *Emulsio Communis* (E.) Obtunding, emollient; useful in ardor urinæ and strangury; ad lib.

LAC ASÆ FÆTIDÆ (L.) Expecto- rant, anti- spasmodic; half an ounce to an ounce and half.

LACTUCA VIROSA, *folia* (E.) Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, laxative; used under the form of extract. See *Succus*.

LADANUM, *resina* (L.) Stimulant, corroborant; ten grains to half a dram; principally employed in strengthening and warm plasters.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS PRÆPARATUS (L. E.)
In plasters, cerates, and astringent Collyria.

LAURUS, *folium, bacca* (L. E.) Antispasmodic, carminative; a dram or two in decoction.

LAVENDULA, *flos* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; a scruple to a dram. Recommended in vertigoes, palsies tremors, &c. and externally in fomentations for paralytic limbs. See *Spiritus* and *Oleum*.

LEPROSY. Several species of this disorder have been enumerated, all of which were more prevalent among the ancients and in warmer climates than at present with us. Of these the *Lepra Arabum* & *Lepra Grecorum* are chiefly noticed; the former is called in the West Indies the *Black Scurvy*: it is a contagious disease and makes its appearance with yellow, purple or copper coloured spots on different parts of the body, but chiefly on the forehead and chin; the skin grows thick,

rough and unctuous; numbness takes place in the fingers and toes; falling of the hair, fetid breath, cracks and fissures in different parts followed by foul ulcers.—The latter appears in white dry fissures, scurfy scabs, and a discharge of thick virulent matter corroding the skin and forming it into crusts or scales. The Leprosy met with in our country seems to be a local disease of the skin, its vessels and glands, and affecting it with a preternatural thickness and hardness. It should be carefully distinguished from scurvy, as the two complaints require different modes of cure.

The several species of this disease demand the exhibition of mercurials, in proportion to the urgency of the symptoms, joined with diaphoretics, warm bathing and decoctions of sarsaparilla, mezerion, &c. This course should be persisted in for several weeks, abstaining from salted meat or other indigestible food: afterwards prescribe sea bathing, the bark, exercise, and a milk diet.

LETHARGY. See *Coma*.

LEUCOMA. A spot or speck in the eye, sometimes appearing prominent above the cornea,

but in other cases seated within that membrane.

When it appears more external it may be removed by blowing into the eye, through a quill, a powder made of burnt alum, vitriolated zinc, or calamine stone mixed with white sugar, and the part may be touched frequently with a solution of *argentum nitratum*, or *hydrargyrus muriatus*. When deeper seated, prescribe a gentle mercurial course with occasional purgatives and a seton in the neck.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA. See *Anasarca*.

LEUCORRHŒA. A discharge of serous or puriform matter from the vagina, at first mild, but from a continuance of the disease, becoming considerably acrid, and inducing dyspepsia, emaciation and general weakness. It arises from debility, and more particularly from laxity of the uterine vessels.

Order bark, chalybeates, or other tonic, with balsam of tolu and astringent injections, keeping the bowels open with gentle laxatives, and prescribing proper diuretics. If pain and weakness in the back occur, apply *emplastrum thuris compositum*.

LICHEN, *herba* (E.) Nutritive, emollient, lax-

ative; half an ounce or an ounce boiled in a pint of water, and taken in the course of the day.

LIENTARY. A species of diarrhœa, wherein the aliment passes quickly through the body, is evacuated with little or no alteration and produces emaciation. Treat as in *Diarrhœa*.

LIGUSTICUM, semen (E.) Stimulant, aromatic; a dram or two in decoction or infusion.

LILIUM ALBUM, radix (E.) Emollient; used in poultices.

LIMON, succus, cortex exterior (L.E.) The juice cooling and antiseptic; a dram to half an ounce: the rind aromatic, stomachic; five grains to a scruple.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ (L.) Stimulant; externally against rheumatic and paralytic affections.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS (L.)
Oleum Ammoniatum (E.) As the foregoing.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS (E.) Used to obviate the inflammation consequent on burns or scalds.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM (L.)
Stimulant, antispasmodic; against local pains, paralytic affections, and spasmodic headaches.

LINIMENTUM OPIATUM (E.) Anodyne; to allay pain in strained limbs, and similar topical affections.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM (L.E.) Discutient; employed against bruises, rheumatic pains, &c.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX (E.) Softening, healing.

LINUM SATIVUM, *semen* (L.F.) Demulcent; half an ounce to one ounce in a pint of water. Used in emollient poultices.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI (L.) Stimulant, cordial, antispasmodic, diaphoretic; fifteen drops to a dram.

LITHARGYRUS (L. E.) Used in the formation of plasters and other preparations.

LITHONTRIPTICS. See *Stone*.

LIVER INFLAMED. See *Hepatitis*.

LIXIVA. See *Kali*.

LIXIVA VITRIOLATA SULPHUREA (E.) Aperient, cooling; a scruple or half a dram.

LOBELIA, *radix* (E.) Cathartic, antivenereal; small doses (as half dram) in decoction, gradually increased, or repeated, till it purges considerably.

LOCHIA. See *Childbirth*

LOCKED JAW. See *Tetanus*.

LUES VENEREA. See *Syphilis*.

LUJULA, *folium* (L. E.) Restricting, cooling;
half an ounce or an ounce of the juice. See
Conserva.

LUMBAGO. A rheumatic pain occupying the
loins or small of the back, but not attended
with any nephritic affection. Treat as in
Rheumatism.

LUNGS INFLAMED. See *Pneumonia*.

LUXATIONS. When the bone has been long
displaced; and swelling or inflammation have
come on, it will be necessary to bleed the
patient, to foment and apply poultices to
the part, before the operation is attempted.
Reduction is to be performed by extension
with a force proportioned to the strength of
the muscles serving the joint, at the same
time cautiously directing the head of the bone
into its proper place; cloths dipt in vinegar
or spiritus camphoratus may afterwards be
applied to the part, which must be kept
in an easy position by slight bandages, till
the stretched ligaments recover their tone.

MACIS. (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; six grains
to a scruple.

MADNESS. See *Mania*.

MADNESS, *Canine*. See *Hydrophobia*.

MAGNESIA ALBA (L. E.) Antacid, opening;
a scruple to a dram.

MAGNESIA USTA (L. E.) As the foregoing.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA (L. E.) Cathartic;
half an ounce to one ounce and half.

MAJORANA, *herba* (L. E.) Aromatic; a scruple
to a dram; also errhine.

MALVA, *folium, flos* (L. E.) Emollient; an
ounce or two in decoction; also in cataplasms,
glysters and fomentations.

MANIA & MELANCHOLIA. The symptoms
of these complaints are too variable to be
enumerated here, but they are in general
sufficiently well known. The mental de-
rangement, however, is materially different
in the two diseases. In the first there is an
unusual boldness and violence, the passions
strong and prodigiously irregular. In the
latter there occur timidity, propensity to so-
litude, restless nights, fretfulness, wavering
and inactivity. In both there take place
false associations of ideas and erroneous
judgment. The difference between them
seems to depend on a difference in the energy

of the brain, and which may be greater or less than the usual standard. This excess and diminution have been termed Excitement and Collapse; the former applicable to *Mania*, the latter to *Melancholia*.

The cure will be much assisted by the imposition of proper restraints, and by the physician establishing in the patient a certain degree of awe and submission to those who are to be constantly near him. The remedies in *Mania* should be directed to the removal of the fulness and tension of the vessels, particularly in the brain. For this purpose, bleeding, purging and vomiting may, according to circumstances, be employed, together with cold bathing, shaving the head frequently, and making cold applications thereto, as snow, ice, the clay-cap, &c. or ordering blisters, issues and setons if necessary: opium, camphor, or other antispasmodics may occasionally be directed, and such a regimen adopted as may obviate fulness or irritation. —In *Melancholia*, blood-letting, cold bathing, or opiates, are not so serviceable, nor indeed necessary: more benefit may be derived from the warm bath, from purgatives, from the prosecution of a long journey, and

particularly from a proper management of the mind; for which see *Hypochondriasis*.

MANNA (L.E.) Laxative; one ounce to three.

It is usually given in smaller doses than the last, quickened by some more active purgative. Manna and Cassia combined act more powerfully than either of these articles separately.

MARRUBIUM, *herba* (L. E.) Tonic, aperient, expectorant; half an ounce to an ounce in infusion, two or three times a day.

MARUM SYRIACUM, *herba* (L.E.) Stimulant, aromatic; ten grains to half a dram; also sternutatory.

MASTICHE, *resina* (L. E.) Tonic, stimulant; ten grains to half a dram; recommended in old coughs, dysenteries, hæmoptoes, and in debilities of the stomach.

MEASLES. This disease is preceded by the usual symptoms of fever, attended with thirst, loss of appetite, drowsiness, anxiety, oppression, sickness and sometimes vomiting; with these there occur hoarseness, dry cough, swelling of the eye lids, some inflammation of the eyes, and coryza with a frequent sneezing. The eruption commonly appears

on the fourth day, first in small red points resembling flea bites, which soon after gather into clusters, prominent to the touch, though not rising visibly to the eye; they appear first on the face, neck and breast, and shortly after on the body and limbs; but on the third day the vivid redness of the face changes to a brownish hue: the eruption continues three or four days, and disappears with a desquamation of the cuticle, while the febrile symptoms, the cough and difficulty of respiration seldom suffer thereby a remission, but commonly continue and sometimes terminate in Pneumonic Inflammation.

Bleeding is particularly indicated in this complaint, and should be repeated in proportion to the fulness of the pulse, the violence of the cough and the oppression that takes place. The cough may be relieved by pectorals, the pediluvium, and receiving into the lungs the steam of hot water, administering opiates occasionally after the dyspnoea and inflammatory diathesis have been mitigated by due evacuations. If the eruption should suddenly retire, blisters must be applied to the extremities, and the patient supported with wine and cordials: should the

desquamation be followed by pneumonic affections, recourse must be had to a repetition of blood-letting, blistering, or purging. If purple or black spots appear, accompanied with putrescency, acids and the Peruvian bark must be given with freedom.

MECONIUM, *Retention of*. Should the pain, gripes, or other complaints that infants are subject to, arise from this cause, they may be obviated by gentle laxatives, as magnesia, oil of castor, or rhubarb; flatulency may be removed by carminatives, and acidity, or purging, by proper absorbents.

MELAMPODIUM (E.) See *Helleborus Niger*.

MEL ACETATUM (L.) Expecto- rant, detergent, aperient; one or two drams. Employed in gargles.

MEL DESPUMATUM (L.E.) Expecto- rant, detergent, aperient; ad lib.

MEL ROSÆ (L.) Employed as a cooling detergent, in gargarisms for ulcerations, and inflammations of the mouth and tonsils.

MEL SCILLÆ (L.) Aperient, detergent, expecto- rant, diuretic; one dram to three, joined with some aromatic water.

MELANCHOLIA. See *Mania*.

MELISSA, *folia* (L. E.) Corroborant; a dram or two in infusion.

MENORRHAGIA. The flow of the menses is considered as immoderate when it recurs more frequently, continues longer, or is more abundant than usual with the same person, and more particularly so if it should bring on any considerable degree of debility.

When a copious menstruation has commenced, it should be restrained by abstinence from exercise, by an horizontal posture, by the employment of refrigerants and a cooling regimen, observing at the same time to remove costiveness by gentle laxatives. Should these not succeed, astringents may be employed both internally and in fomentation to the part, with the internal administration of opiates to quiet and remove irritability: cold applications may be made to the pubes, and large compresses of linen, dipped in cold water and vinegar, put to the belly, loins, and os externum, and frequently renewed. In full plethoric habits, bleeding may sometimes be proper, but is seldom necessary. If it arises from a cancerous state of the uterus, the cicuta may be tried, but in such case there can be little prospect of affording relief.

MENSES IMMODERATE. See *Menorrhagia*.

MENSES OBSTRUCTED. See *Amenorrhæa*.

MENTHA PIPERITIS, *herba* (L.E.) Stimulant, carminative; a dram or two in infusion.

MENTHA SATIVA, *herba* (L.E.) As the foregoing.

MEZEREUM, *radicis cortex* (L.E.) Alterative, stimulant, acrid; the decoction particularly serviceable in venereal complaints, as also in certain tumors and cutaneous eruptions—See *Decoctum*. It has also been used in powder, beginning with a grain and gradually increasing the dose lest vomiting and purging should supervene.

MILIARY FEVER. See *Fever*.

MILK FEVER. See *Fever*.

MILLEFOLIUM, *folia, flores*, (E.) Astringent, tonic, aromatic, antispasmodic; one dram to three in decoction or infusion, two or three times a day; recommended in hæmorrhagies, diarrhœas and spasmodic affections.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATÆ (L.E.) Diuretic, deobstruent; two scruples to a dram and half.

MINIUM (L.E.) Employed in drying and healing plasters.

and whitish turbid urine. But if the remission of pain be sudden, if cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse with singultus, ischury, or a discharge of fetid urine supervene, mortification is approaching and the event will be fatal.

Bleed repeatedly if the pulse will permit, and order external fomentations, the warm bath, frequent emollient glysters, antiphlogistic purgatives and the free use of mild demulcent liquids and gentle diuretics. In case of much pain, opiates after evacuations have been premised. Blisters are seldom admissible in this complaint. If suppuration takes place, order balsamics with gentle diuretics, and the uva ursi in scruple or half dram doses three times a day.

NERVOUS FEVER. See *Fever*.

NERVOUS MEDICINES. Antispasmodics and the various preparations of bark and iron.

NICOTIANA, *folium* (L.E.) Narcotic, diuretic; used in vinous or watery infusion in such small doses as may not affect the stomach; see *Vinum*. The smoke is sometimes injected by the anus in Ileus, incarcerated hernia, ascarides, &c.

NIPPLES SORE. Apply fresh cream or mild ointments. If they are excoriated wash with brandy and water, or other gentle astringent, sprinkling them with some drying powder, or anointing with ceratum lapidis calaminaris.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM (L. E.) Aperient, cooling, diuretic, diaphoretic; five grains to half a dram.

NODES. Hard circumscribed tumors, proceeding from a bone becoming affected with venereal virus: they may appear on every bone of the body, but are more common on such as are thinly covered with muscles, as the os frontis, forepart of the tibia, radius and ulna. As they increase in size they become more painful from the distention they occasion in the periostium. When they continue long the bone is not only affected with swelling, but is found completely carious.

Mercurials afford the only prospect of a cure; these may be joined with mezereon and occasional opiates to relieve the pain; when, however, notwithstanding these remedies it continues violent, it can only be mitigated by an incision made through the periostium and extending the whole length of the tumor. See *Syphilis*.

Nose. *Bleeding of.* See *Epistaxis*.

OBESITY. See *Polysarcia*.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ (L. E.) Emollient, demulcent; two drams to six made into emulsion: externally, relaxing.

OLEUM ANIMALE (L. E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic; ten drops to thirty.

OLEUM ANISI ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Carminative, pectoral; five drops to fifteen.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM (E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic; against burns, bruises, rheumatic pains, &c.

OLEUM CARUI ESSENTIALE (L.) Stimulant, carminative; one drop to four.

OLEUM CARYOPHILLI AROMATICI ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, carminative; one or two drops.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI (L.) Externally stimulant.

OLEUM BACCÆ JUNIPERI ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue; two drops to eight.

OLEUM LAURI BACCARUM ESSENTIALE (E.)

Anodyne; employed externally against local pains.

OLEUM LAVENDULÆ ESSENTIALE (L. E.)

Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five; employed internally and externally in lethargy, paralysis, rheumatism and nervous debility.

OLEUM LIMONIS ESSENTIALE (L. E.)

Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS ESSENTIALE

(L. E.) Stimulant, carminative; one drop to three.

OLEUM MENTHÆ SATIVÆ ESSENTIALE

(L. E.) As the foregoing.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ ESSENTIALE (L. E.)

Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM (L. E.)

vulgo *oleum macis*—Stimulant; externally in plasters, &c.

OLEUM OLIVÆ EXPRESSUM (L. E.)

Emollient, demulcent; two or three drams in emulsion; externally in ointments, plasters, &c.

OLEUM ORIGANI ESSENTIALE (L.)

Stimulant; employed externally as an errhine, and for easing pains of the teeth.

OLEUM PALMÆ EXPRESSUM (E.) Externally applied to pains, cramps, sprains, &c.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ ESSENTIALE (E.) Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five.

OLEUM PETROLII (L. E.) Acrid, stimulant, antispasmodic; six drops to twenty. Externally against pains and paralytic affections.

OLEUM PULEGII ESSENTIALE (E.) Stimulant, aromatic, deobstruent; two drops to five.

OLEUM RORISMARINI ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; two drops to five.

OLEUM SABINÆ ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, emmenagogue; two drops to five.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS ESSENTIALE (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic, diaphoretic; two drops to eight.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS LINI (L. E.) Emollient; half an ounce to an ounce in emulsion; used also in glysters.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS RICINI (L. E.) Laxative; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS SINAPEOS (L.) Emollient, demulcent; half an ounce to an ounce in emulsion.

OLEUM SUCCINI (L. E.) Stimulant; externally in liniments, against rheumatic and other pains.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM (L. E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; eight grains to twenty: externally as the foregoing.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM (L. E.) Stimulant, pectoral; ten drops to thirty: recommended in disorders of the lungs: used externally for cleansing and healing foul running ulcers.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ (L.) Stimulant; externally against rheumatic pains, sprains and bruises.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM (L. E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic; ten drops to thirty, mixed with honey.

OLEUM VINI (L.) Stimulant, anodyne; one drop to three.

OLIBANUM, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Stimulant, corroborant; ten grains to half a dram.

OLIVA, *fructus oleum expressum* (L. E.) See *Oleum*.

OPHTHALMIA. Inflammation affecting the adnata of the eye, and commonly spreading along the continuation of that membrane, even to the tarsus palpebrarum. When the

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turgescence of the vessels is considerable, it is frequently communicated to the subjacent membranes, and even to the retina, which thereby acquires extreme sensibility. This complaint is attended with much pain, (particularly on moving the ball of the eye) and an effusion of tears from the lachrymal gland.

If pyrexia or general inflammatory diathesis prevails, bleed and purge; it is commonly, however, only a local complaint, and to be removed by topical remedies, as leeches round the eye, cupping and scarifying on the temples, blisters on the back and behind the ears, and cutting the turgid vessels on the inner surface of the lower eye lid, or on the adnata. Order cooling laxatives and the application of cold water to the ball of the eye, astringent washes with *zincum vitriolatum*, *cerussa acetata*, or alum, and occasional opiates given internally or added to the collyriums: sometimes emollient fomentations are found to agree better than astringents. If it is connected with scrophula or syphilis, order mercurials, with perpetual blisters and setons if requisite. If tubercles appear in the corners of the eyes and eyelids, anoint them with *unguentum hydrargyri fortius*, and

give a grain or two of calomel every night. Ulcerations on the tarsus may be removed by the application of mercury or copper, and the edges of the eyelids may be smeared with a little mild ointment, to prevent their sticking together when the patient goes to sleep. In every case the eyes should be covered and the light excluded.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM (L. E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic, half a grain to two grains.

OPOPANAX, *gummi-resina* (L.) Antispasmodic, deobstruent; ten grains to half a dram.

ORIGANUM, *herba* (L.) Stimulant, aromatic; ten grains to a scruple.

OSTREORUM TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ (L. E.) Absorbent; a scruple to a dram.

OTALGIA. If a pain in the ear arises from inflammation, bleed and purge, order the pediluvium, apply leeches, cupping glasses, or blisters to the back of the neck or behind the ears; if from purulent matter in the meatus, detergent injections with tincture of myrrh, tincture of aloes, honey of roses, &c. diluted; if from hardened wax, syringe; if from insects in the ear, blow in the smoke of tobacco, and inject warm oil; if from

rheumatism or exposure to cold, bathe the feet, keep the head warm, order mild diaphoretics and blisters behind the ears. Opiates may be occasionally given to mitigate the pain.

OVIS SEVUM (L.E.) Relaxing; in ointments, plasters, &c.

OVUM (L.) The yolk is frequently employed to incorporate resinous and oleaginous substances with water into the form of emulsion.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS (L.) Employed externally as a detergent for cleansing foul ulcers and keeping down fungus flesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI (L.) Diuretic, acrid; a dram, gradually increasing the quantity: in larger doses cathartic:—recommended in Dropsy.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ (L.) Aperient, detergent, expectorant, diuretic; one dram to three joined with aromatics: in larger doses emetic or purgative.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH. See *Cardialgia*.

PALMA, fructus oleum expressum (E.) See *Oleum*.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART. See *Heart*.

PALSY. A diminution or privation of the power of voluntary motion in certain parts of the

body. When all those below the head are affected, it is called *Paraplegia*; when it is confined to a few muscles, or some particular limb, *Paralysis*; and when it attacks the whole of the muscles on one side, it is named *Hemiplegia*. This last is the most common occurrence, and is usually introduced by an apoplectic paroxysm; hence there appears to be a considerable affinity between the two diseases, and the same causes seem to give rise to both.

When Palsy depends on compression, the cure must proceed on the plan pointed out under the article Apoplexy: when the affection is partial, or continues after the compression is removed, it is to be attempted by emetics, blisters kept open and stimulating glysters, together with setons, issues, and the application of electricity; warm attenuating and stimulating medicines may be given, as castor, valerian, alkaline salts and chalybeates, together with the free use of ginger, mustard and horseradish; dry frictions with coarse cloths, or the flesh brush, are also of service, and the part, as well as that portion of the spine from whence the nerves serving it, issue, may be frequently rubbed with

mustard, tincture of cantharides, liniment of ammonia, or other warm stimulating embrocation.

PAPAYER ALBUM, *capsula* (L. E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic; see *Extractum* and *Syrupus*.

PAPAYER ERRATICUM, *flos* (L.) Slightly anodyne; see *Syrupus*.

PARALYSIS. See *Palsy*.

PARAPHYMOSES. See *Phymosis*.

PARAPLEGIA. See *Palsy*.

PAIREIRA BRAVA, *radix* (L.) Expectorant, diuretic; ten grains to half a dram; in decoction one dram to three. Recommended in ischuria, nephritic pains and calculus.

PARIETARIA, *herba* (L. E.) Emollient, diuretic; ten grains to two scruples: of the juice one ounce to three.

PARONYCHIA. An inflammation and painful tumor appearing on the ends of the fingers, attended with throbbing in the part, quick pulse, frequently an affection of the whole arm, and sometimes accompanied with fever and great restlessness. It usually terminates in suppuration and occasionally in gangrene. Bleed, if necessary, and promote suppuration by emollient poultices, afterwards open

and dress with unguentum elemi compositum and heal with ceratum lapidis calaminaris. A *Felon* is considered as a more malignant sort of whitloe, and requires an early incision down to the bone.

PASSION ILIAC. See *Ileus*.

PENTAPHYLLUM, *radix* (L.) Astringent; a scruple to a dram.

PERICARDITIS. See *Carditis*.

PERIPNEUMONIA. See *Pneumonia*.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. The Bastard Peripneumony attacks most commonly persons somewhat advanced in life and of a full lax habit. It approaches with alternate chills and heats, though the pyrexia is in some cases very trifling; at the same time a cough comes on, accompanied commonly with an expectoration of viscid opaque mucus, and when it is violent, attended with severe head-ach, flushing in the face, giddiness, drowsiness, and sometimes vomiting: with these there occur lassitude, difficult respiration, pain and stricture in the chest, urine turbid with a red sediment. It differs from *Pneumonia* in being more of a catarrhal affection, and not being

attended with such heat, pain, thirst or fever.

Avoid bleeding, unless pyrexia, pneumonic inflammation, or comatose symptoms render it necessary. The principal remedies are emetics, blisters, emollient laxatives, the antiphlogistic regimen and mild tepid liquors to promote a gentle diaphoresis. To these, attenuants and diluents may be added, with pectorals and occasional opiates to relieve the cough.

PERTUSSIS. See *Chincough*.

PETROLEUM (L. E.) Externally stimulant, discutient; against pains, chilblains and paralytic affections. For its internal use see *Oleum*.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM (L.) Stimulant, expectorant; five drops to fifteen.

PETROSELINUM, *radix, semen* (L. E.) The seed aromatic, carminative; the root aperient; a scruple to a dram.

PHLEGMON. A circumscribed tumor of a bright red colour, elevated to a point in the middle, attended with heat, pain, throbbing in the part, and sometimes fever.

Bleed and purge if necessary, and apply

emollient fomentations. If it terminates in suppuration, treat as under the article *Abscess*. See also *Boils*.

PHRENITIS. An inflammation of the brain may be known by vehement pyrexia, violent deep seated head-ach, redness and turgescence of the face and eyes, impatience of light and noise, constant watching, and a delirium impetuous and furious; pulse quick, hard, and small; tongue black and dry; urine thin and watery: sometimes there occur suppression of urine, sudden startings, grinding of the teeth, picking the bed clothes, trembling, subsultus tendinum and convulsions.

Bleed largely from the jugular vein or temporal artery, cup and scarify, or apply leeches to the temples, order refrigerants, cathartics, the pediluvium, and sinapisms to the feet; every part of the antiphlogistic regimen will be proper, and the head should be shaved to admit of cold applications or blisters thereto; the posture of the patient should be as erect as circumstances will permit, and if epistaxis or the hæmorrhoidal flux occur, they ought to be promoted. The

diet must be light and cooling and every degree of irritation avoided.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS. This disease generally arises from tubercles formed in the lungs, which suppurating produce an expectoration of purulent matter (attended more or less with hæmoptysis) and the formation of hectic fever. This fever appears as a remittent, with exacerbations twice in the day, which after some continuance are followed with night sweats. To these succeed high coloured urine, depositing a copious red sediment, debility, emaciation, falling of the hair, cough, quick small pulse, lassitude, pain and uneasiness under the sternum, or in one side, difficulty of breathing and œdematous swelling of the feet. At the commencement the belly is bound, but in the latter stages a colliquative diarrhœa comes on and alternates with the sweatings. Extreme weakness, faintings, difficulty of swallowing, coldness of the extremities and delirium are the immediate forerunners of death.

The chief indications are to prevent the inflammation of the tubercles, or to moderate it after it has come on. With this view, a

total abstinence from animal food and strong liquors, the adoption of a milk and vegetable diet, and the employment of the antiphlogistic regimen are the most certain. With this course, small repeated bleedings, gentle vomits, blisters kept open and setons will become necessary; vegetable acids and ripe fruits may be allowed with freedom, particularly when heat, sweatings and diarrhœa become urgent. When the symptoms of fever and inflammation have disappeared, the Peruvian bark joined with acids and balsamics, will have a good effect. The cough may be alleviated by demulcents, but more certainly by opium; and should diarrhœa come on, it may be restrained by mild astringents, absorbents and opiates. Gentle exercise, when it can be taken without inconvenience, should not be neglected. Conserve of roses, mineral acids, chalybeates and the balsams have been extolled in the cure of this disease; they may be employed occasionally, but should not supercede the course above pointed out.

PHYMOsis & PARAPHYMOsis. In the first the prepuce is closed over the glans and cannot be drawn back; in the latter the

constriction is behind the glans, and prevents the prepuce from being drawn forward. The disorder arises from a thickening of the skin, induced by chancres, or from the violence of inflammation, whereby the glans becomes enlarged, and together with the prepuce, affected with excoriation.

Emollient fomentations and poultices; purge if necessary, and apply leeches to the part. When it depends on an enlarged state of the glans, cold astringent applications (as poultices with crumb of bread and a solution of cerussa acetata in vinegar and water) seem to answer better. Should these fail, proper incisions must be made through the prepuce. Whatever mode is adopted, care must be taken to remove chancres or ulcers by mercurials, given internally and applied outwardly.

PILES. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ (L.) *Pilula Aloetica* (E.) Cathartic, emmenagogue; ten grains to half a dram.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM COLOCYNTHIDE (E.) Purgative; six grains to twenty.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA (L.E.) De-

obstruent, laxative; five grains to fifteen; cathartic; one scruple to two.

PILULÆ CUPRI (E.) Tonic, antispasmodic; one pill, gradually increasing the dose.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ (L.) *Pilula Asafetidae Compositæ* (E.) Antispasmodic, emmenagogue; ten grains to half a dram.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI (L. E.) Alterative, antivenereal; five grains to fifteen, repeated.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI MURIATI MITIS (E.) Alterative; three grains to ten.

PILULÆ OPII (L. E.) Anodyne; in the London formula ten grains contain two of opium, in the Edin. only one.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ (E.) Laxative, stomachic; ten grains to a scruple.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ (L. E.) Expectorant, diuretic; five grains to fifteen.

PIMENTO, *bacca* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; five grains to fifteen.

PIMPINELLA, *radix* (E.) Stomachic, diuretic, diaphoretic, resolvent; a dram or two in infusion, repeated.

PIMPLES. Touch them with camphorated spirit, yeast, solutions of vitriolated zinc, acetated cerusse, or kali. If they yield not

to these, apply the unguentum calcis hydragyri albæ, and if necessary, give mercurial or antimonial alteratives, with cooling purgatives and decoctions of sarsaparilla.

PIPER INDICUM, *fructus* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; three grains to ten in pills.

PIPER LONGUM, *fructus* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; five grains to fifteen.

PIPER NIGRUM, *baccæ* (L. E.) As the foregoing.

PIX BURGUNDICA (L. E.) Stimulant; externally as a warm plaster.

PIX LIQUIDA (L. E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic; ten grains to thirty in pills, repeated. See *Unguentum*.

PLAGUE. Pyrexia with pain in the head and back, debility, giddiness, anxiety, difficult respiration, palpitation, syncope, weakness and irregularity of the pulse, nausea and vomiting of bile, fetid breath, buboes in various parts, as the groins, arm-pits, and behind the ears; hickup, subsultus tendinum, colliquative diarrhœa, petechiæ, carbuncles, broad livid spots, hæmorrhagies and general putrescency.

A determination to the skin should be excited by emetics, and supported by plentiful dilution and gentle diaphoretics; the

bowels should be kept open, and debility or putrescency obviated by tonics, antiseptics, cordials and antispasmodics, as Peruvian bark, acids, cold drink, wine, camphor, musk, &c. the tumors may be brought forward by maturing poultices, opened and dressed. If gangrene appears, treat as under that article.

PLANTAGO, *folia* (E.) Slightly astringent, diuretic; one ounce or two of the juice; or in infusion.

PLEURISY. See *Pneumonia*.

PNEUMONIA. Pneumonic inflammation has been differently distinguished according to the part principally affected. When the inflammation seizes the Pleura, it has been called *Pleurisy*; when the affection is in the cellular texture of the lungs, *Peripneumony*; and when in that part of the pleura covering the upper surface of the diaphragm, *Paraphrenitis*. These distinctions, however, are of little consequence in practice, nor are they clearly to be discerned from any variety in the symptoms. These are commonly pyrexia, strong and quick pulse, though sometimes weak at first and rising on bleeding; difficulty of breathing, particularly in inspi-

ration and when in an horizontal posture; cough, sometimes dry but commonly moist, and the matter spit up streaked with blood; pain, sometimes under the sternum, but generally fixed in one side, or shooting up from thence to the shoulder blades, back or breast, and most distressing when the affected side is lain on. Resolution commonly takes place by some evacuation, as expectoration, perspiration, hæmorrhagy from the nose, &c. When suppuration has commenced, it may be known from a remission of the pain while the cough and dyspnœa continue, with an increased frequency of the pulse, and at length an hectic fever.

Bleed largely and repeatedly; cup and scarify near the pained part, and afterwards apply blisters successively to different parts of the thorax. Expectoration must be promoted by inhaling the steam of warm water and vinegar; by antimonials given in nauseating doses, or the volatile alkali. After a remission of the symptoms, if spontaneous sweats arise, they may be encouraged, and the cough relieved by opiates. The anti-phlogistic regimen should be adopted, and mild tepid liquors, impregnated with vegetable

acids, ordered. Gentle laxatives, emollient glysters, and proper refrigerants, as nitre or other neutral, should not be omitted.

POISONS. These are either mineral, as arsenic, muriated quicksilver, &c. or vegetable, as hemlock, deadly nightshade, opium, &c. The first act by their acrimony, the latter by a narcotic power.

Vomit immediately with tartarised antimony or vitriolated zinc, washing the stomach out with large quantities of warm milk or water, mixed with oil or melted butter, injecting frequently glysters of the same. Should these not be at hand, warm water, or any thing else that will excite a plentiful evacuation by vomiting, may be thrown into the stomach. Beside the above, the antidote for muriated quicksilver is a weak solution of alkaline salt drank in large quantities; and if opium is taken into the stomach, bleed, apply blisters and give acids; in this case ipecacuanha may also be of service. Acetated cerusse when taken may produce very deleterious effects (see *colic of poitou*) sulphurated kali is recommended to obviate its effects. See *Apoplexy*.

POLYSARCIA. When Corpulency proceeds so far as to induce a difficulty of breathing

and inability to exercise, it may certainly be considered as a disease, and the removal of it attempted by abstinence, or rather the adoption of a milk and vegetable diet, joined with such bodily exercise as the patient is capable of.

POULTICE, CARBONIC. Applied in gangrene, sphacelus, cancer, and putrid ulcers. It is prepared by adding to oatmeal and water boiled together, as much powdered charcoal as will make it of a somewhat firm consistence: a small quantity of yeast may be occasionally spread over its surface.

Pox. See *Syphilis*.

PROLAPSUS ANI. The patient should be placed in an horizontal posture, and the gut gently reduced and supported by a proper truss: costiveness should be obviated by gentle laxatives or glysters. If the rectum be swelled or inflamed, apply emollient fomentations or leeches to the part; after which order cold applications and astringent washes, with the internal use of peruvian bark, chalybeates, or other tonic.

PRUNA GALLICA, fructus (L. E.) Cooling, laxative; ad lib.

PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS, *fructus* (L. E.) Astrin-
gent. See *Conserva*.

PSORA. An eruption of small itchy pustules appearing first between the fingers and inside of the wrists, but spreading afterwards to other parts, as the bend of the arm, the arm-pits, round the waist, and at length affecting the whole body.

Sulphur is the chief remedy for this disease, and may be given internally and applied to the part in unguents. Vitriolic acid has often effected a cure; it should be given properly diluted, and also applied externally as an ointment, blended with unctuous matter, in the proportion of one part to eight or ten. In slight affections an ointment composed of white hellebore will sometimes answer: in other cases the application of the unguentum calcis hydrargyri albæ, or a solution of hydrargyrus muriatus may succeed better. During the employment of these remedies a purgative may be given occasionally.

PUERPERAL FEVER. See *Fever*.

PULEGIUM, *herba, flos* (L. E.) Stimulant, deobstruent, expectorant, antispasmodic; see *Aqua & Spiritus*.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. See *Phthisis*.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS, *herba cum floribus*
(L. E.) Stimulant, resolvent, acrid. See
Extractum.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA (L.) Cathar-
tic, deobstruent; ten grains to a scruple.
See *Vinum Aloes*.

PULVIS ALOES CUM FERRO (L.) Aperient,
deobstruent; five grains to fifteen.

PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO (L.) Pur-
gative, diaphoretic, deobstruent; five grains
to a scruple.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS (E.) As-
tringent; ten grains to half a dram, in
hæmorrhagies, repeated.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS (L. E.) Alterative,
sudorific; three grains to ten; this last
quantity often produces vomiting and purging.

PULVIS AROMATICUS (L. E.) Stimulant,
carminative; ten grains to a scruple.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS (L. E.) Ster-
nutatory; three grains to ten given as snuff
at bed time.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS (L.) Em-
ployed externally in astringent collyria, lotions
and injections.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COMPOSITUS
(L.) Absorbent; a scruple to a dram.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS (L.)
Aromatic, sudorific; a scruple to a dram.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS (L.) Absor-
bent, astringent; ten grains to half a dram.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO
(L.) Astringent, absorbent, anodyne; ten
grains to half a dram. Useful in Diarrhœas.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS (L.E.)
Sudorific; six grains to a scruple, abstaining
from drink for some time after.

PULVIS JALAPPÆ COMPOSITUS (E.) Purga-
tive; a scruple to a dram.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS (L.) Sti-
mulant, deobstruent, antispasmodic; a scruple
to a dram.

PULVIS OPIATUS (L.) Anodyne, sudorific,
absorbent; four grains to twelve.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS (L. E.)
Cathartic; of the London formula five grains
to fifteen; of the Edin. ten grains to half a
dram.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS CUM ALOE
(L.) Cathartic; five grains to ten.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE (L.)

Cathartic; five grains to fifteen.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS (L.) Cathartic;
half a dram to a dram.

PULVIS STANNI (L.E.) Anthelmintic; one
dram to two or more, repeated.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS (L.)
Emollient, obtunding; in coughs, strangury,
&c. one dram to two.

PYRETHRUM, *radix* (L.E.) Acrid, stimulant;
two grains to ten, in paralytic, and similar
affections. Principally employed as an errhine
and masticatory.

PYROSIS. Pain at the pit of the stomach, and
constriction, as if it were drawn towards
the back, which prevents the patient from
raising his body erect; on continuing some
time, an eructation of an acid or insipid
watery fluid takes place, and after frequent
repetitions puts a period to the fit.

The paroxysms are only to be effectually
alleviated by antispasmodics, of which opium
claims the preference: gentle exercise, laxa-
tives, tonics, absorbents and bitters may tend
to prevent their recurrence.

QUARTAN INTERMITTENT. See *Fever*.

QUASSIA, *lignum, cortex, radix* (L.E.) Tonic,
antiseptic; a dram or two daily in infusion.

QUERCUS, *cortex* (L. E.) Astringent; ten grains to half a dram; or half an ounce daily in infusion, to restrain hæmorrhagies and alvine fluxes.

QUINCY. See *Cynanche*.

QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENT. See *Fever*.

RADIX INDICA LOPEZIANA (E.) Tonic, astringent; a scruple to half a dram three or four times a day in diarrhæas.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS, *radix* (L. E.) Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; an ounce or more in infusion.

REGIMEN, ANTIPHLOGISTIC. This consists principally in an abstinence from animal food and strong liquors; in avoiding exercise both of mind and body; in removing heat, thirst, costiveness, and obviating every degree of irritation, particularly external impressions made on the senses.

REMITTENT FEVER. See *Fever*.

RESINA FLAVA (L.) In plasters and ointments.

RHABBARBARUM (L.) *Rheum* (E.) *radix*. Cathartic, stomachic; a scruple to a dram.

RHEUMATISM. There are two species of this disease, the *acute* and the *chronic*. The first

is attended with pyrexia, full and hard pulse, pains affecting chiefly the larger joints, as the shoulders, hips, knees, &c. and shifting or shooting from one joint to another along the course of the muscles; the pains are more violent in the night, and are increased by external heat, but they suffer some remission when the joints become affected with redness or swelling; some sweating occurs at the commencement of this disease, but in this stage it seldom affords relief; the urine is generally high coloured, and the blood when drawn exhibits an inflammatory crust. Rheumatism is considered of the *chronic* kind when the pains continue fixed after the pyrexia and inflammation have disappeared, and when the affected joints are without redness, are stiff, feel cold and principally relieved by heat.

In *acute* cases, blood-letting, purging with neutral salts, refrigerants, and every part of the antiphlogistic regimen will be proper; topical bleedings may also be advised, and when the pains are much confined to one part, they may be relieved by friction, with linimentum saponis compositum, linimentum ammoniæ, or the application of blisters:

after proper evacuations a diaphoresis may be promoted by such methods as will afford the least stimulus. Opiates should be avoided except when so directed as to procure perspiration, as in the pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. In the cure of chronic rheumatism, all evacuations, except by blistering, are unnecessary: the internal remedies may be volatile salts, warm resinous substances, as guaiacum or other proper diaphoretic; to these may be added, if necessary, small doses of calomel, continued some time: externally much benefit may be derived from frictions with the flesh brush, flannels, or volatile liniments, from electricity, and the application of blisters or warm plasters.

RHODODENDRON, *herba* (E.) Narcotic, tonic; five grains to ten; or one dram to two infused in boiling water every morning, abstaining from drink for some time after. Recommended in rheumatism.

RIBES NIGRUM, *fructus* (L.) Cooling. See *Succus & Syrupus*.

RIBES RUBRUM, *fructus* (L.) Cooling; ad lib.

RICINUS, *semen et ejus oleum* (L. E.) See *Oleum*.

RICKETS. This disease first begins between the ninth month and second year of a child's age. It appears with flaccidity of the flesh, emaciation, the head large with a projection of the os frontis, and the fontanelle or sutures more open than usual, the joints swelled and knotty, the bones soft, with a protuberance of the spine and sternum, while the ribs lose their convexity; the belly swells, a feebleness takes place, cough and pulmonary affections succeed, and at length a frequent pulse with constant pyrexia. It arises from laxity or debility of the system, and a defect or deficiency of that matter on which ossification depends.

Tonics, as cold bathing, Peruvian bark and chalybeates will be necessary; pure air, and exercise by gestation; gentle purgatives, as rhubarb and magnesia joined; absorbents if necessary; strengthening plasters; frictions with flannels, and embrocations of the spine with camphorated spirits or balsamic liniments. The limbs may be kept in a proper position by bandages or instruments judiciously constructed.

RINGWORMS. See *Herpes*.

ROSA DAMASCÆNA (L.) *Rosa Pallida*. (E.)

petalum; Aromatic, mildly purgative; See *Syrupus*.

ROSA RUBRA, *petalum* (L. E.) Astringent. See *Conserva*, *Infusum*, *Mel* & *Syrupus*.

ROSE. See *Erysipelas*.

ROSMARINUS, *cacumen*, *flos* (L. E.) Cephalic, stimulant, antispasmodic; ten grains to half a dram: in infusion a dram or two.

RUBIA, *radix* (L. E.) Deobstruent, diuretic; a scruple or half a dram, two or three times a day: in infusion a dram or two.

RUBUS IDÆUS, *fructus* (L.) Cooling. See *Syrupus*.

RUPTURES. See *Hernia*.

RUTA, *herba* (L. E.) Stimulant, antiseptic, diuretic, deobstruent; ten grains to half a dram, or in infusion. See *Extractum*.

SABINA, *folium* (L. E.) Emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic; ten grains to half a dram; also in infusion. The powder is sometimes used for consuming venereal warts.

SACCHARUM NON PURIFICATUM (L. E.)
Laxative.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM (L. E.) Employed in the formation of syrups; and sometimes triturated with resinous substances.

SAGAPENUM, *gummi-resina* (L.E.) Antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; six grains to a scruple, two or three times a day.

SAL AMMONIACUS (L. E.) Diuretic, attenuant, diaphoretic; ten grains to half a dram: used also in gargarisms for inflammations of the tonsils; and externally in lotions for ulcers and common warts.

SAL CORNU CERVI (L. E.) Diaphoretic, attenuant, antacid, stimulant; four grains to ten or fifteen.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS (L.E.) Antispasmodic, diuretic; six grains to a scruple, repeated.

SAL MURIATICUS (L.) *Sal Marinus Hispanus* (E.) Cathartic: employed in glysters.

SALIX, *ramulorum cortex* (E.) Astringent, tonic; a scruple to a dram. Recommended by some as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

SALVIA, *folium* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic, slightly astringent; ten grains to half a dram; or an infusion of the dry leaves drank in tea.

SAMBUCUS, *cortex interior, flos, bacca* (L. E.) The bark cathartic; six grains to a scruple; or infused in wine two drams to half an ounce. The flowers in fomentations and ointment. For the berries, see *Succus*.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, *gummi-resina* (L. E.)

Astringent; ten grains to half a dram.

SANTALUM CITRINUM, *lignum* (E.) Aromatic, tonic; a scruple to a dram.

SANTALUM RUBRUM, *lignum* (L. E.) employed as a colouring drug.

SANTONICUM, *semen* (L. E.) Anthelmintic, a scruple to a dram.

SAPo (L. E.) Aperient, diuretic, attenuant; half a dram to two drams. Recommended in stone to the extent of an ounce or more daily.

SARCOCELE. A tumor arising from a fleshy excrescence of the testicles, and which distends the scrotum to a preternatural size. It commonly requires a surgical operation to remove it.

SARCOCOLLA, *gummi-resina* (L.) Corroborant; ten grains to half a dram; but principally employed externally to wounds and ulcers.

SARSAPARILLA, *radix* (L. E.) Alterative, Sudorific. See *Decoctum*.

SASSAFRAS, *lignum, radix ejusque, cortex* (L. E.) Alterative, aperient, diaphoretic, corroborant; a scruple to a dram: in decoction or infusion, an ounce or more daily.

SATYRION, *radix* (E.) Restorative, demul-

cent; a mucilage prepared by boiling the root in water is recommended in diarrhœas, dysenteries, &c. ad libitum.

SCABIES. See *Psora*.

SCALD HEAD. See *Tinea*.

SCALDS. See *Burns*.

SCAMMONIUM, *gummi-resina* (L. E.) Cathartic; five grains to fifteen, triturated with sugar, almonds, or crystals of tartar.

SCARLATINA. Chills and shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst and headach, uneasiness in the throat, some difficulty in swallowing, redness and swelling of the fauces, with whitish sloughs thereon, and ulceration of the tonsils. On the third or fourth day a scarlet efflorescence appears on the skin, which continuing for three or four days, disappears with a desquamation of the cuticle. Sometimes an anasarcaous swelling of the whole body takes place a few days after the eruption has entirely gone off, and which in a few days more gradually subsides. It differs from the *Cynanche maligna* in occurring without cough or vomiting, in the sloughs being whiter, the coryza more moderate and the matter discharged by it less acrid and fetid.

When this disease is mild and appears with-

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out any affection of the throat, the antiphlogistic regimen, with plentiful dilution, will commonly remove it. In the more violent cases, if inflammatory symptoms run high, accompanied with fulness and hardness of the pulse, blood-letting may be cautiously employed; but in general it will be sufficient to cup and scarify between the shoulders; then order vomits, or nauseating doses of emetics, saline draughts, gentle laxatives, glysters, mild diaphoretics and blisters to the back or throat. If putrid symptoms arise, give the Peruvian bark and snake-root with wine or other cordials. In every stage of this disease detergent gargles should be constantly employed. See *Cynanche Maligna*.

SCHIRRUS. An indurated tumor seated in the glandular parts of the body, frequently terminating in cancer, though sometimes remaining indolent for several years.

Order hemlock, calomel or other mercurial, with occasional purges and rubbing the part daily with unguentum hydrargyri. If this course fails to disperse it, extirpation, when it can be effected, is the only cure. Should *Abscess* or *Cancer* supervene, treat as under those articles.

SCIATICA. A rheumatic pain occupying the hip; called also *Ischias* and *Hip Gout*. Treat as in *Rheumatism*.

SCILLA, radix (L. E.) Expecto- rant, diuretic, stimulant; of the fresh root five grains to fifteen; when dry one grain to three, repeated. In larger doses it often vomits and purges.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, herba (E.) Mucilaginous, corroborant; a scruple to a dram, repeated.

SCORDIUM, herba (L. E.) Diaphoretic, diuretic; a scruple to a dram, repeated.

SCROPHULA. Its first appearance is with small schirrus moveable tumors of the conglobate or lymphatic glands under the chin, behind the ears or on the sides of the neck; these gradually increase in size, and at length form one or more large swellings, which after continuing for a certain time, break and discharge a sanies mixed with a kind of curdly matter. This disease often affects the joints of the elbows, ankles, fingers and toes with an uniform swelling surrounding them and interrupting their motions. It seizes also other parts of the body, causing inflammation in the eyes, ulcerations in the eye lids and fistula lachrymalis in the canthi; sometimes it attacks

the groins, armpits and breasts, or affects some internal part, as the lungs, liver, or mesenteric glands, producing an hectic fever, phthisis, or general emaciation. It may occur at any period of life, but generally between the third and seventh year.

Prescribe hemlock in powder, or its inspissated juice, with Peruvian bark and cold bathing; gentle laxatives, or sea water drank in such quantity as may render it aperient. A variety of remedies are proposed, but none can be certainly depended on: mercurial and antimonial alteratives, madder, and a decoction of coltsfoot, or the expressed juice, have occasionally been of service. A discussion of the tumors before they suppurate may also be attempted by external means, as washing them with a solution of acetated cerusse, acetated water of ammonia, or rubbing them with a little unguentum hydrargyri. Should they suppurate apply nothing but warm flannel, and when they break dress with unguentum resinæ flavæ, and if fungus flesh appears add a little hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, or sprinkle the sores with powder of burnt alum. Cloths dipped in cold water may be applied to the sores and constantly renewed,

dressing at night with some mild plaster or ointment. See *Barytes*.

SCURVY. Lassitude, inactivity, despondency, difficult respiration, fetid breath, fungus putrid gums which bleed on the slightest pressure, countenance bloated, sallow or of a leaden hue, hæmorrhagies from the nose or other parts, caries of the teeth, swelling of the legs with yellow or purple spots thereon, accompanied with tumors, foul ulcers and scaly eruptions over the body; pains occur in various parts; at length debility and hectic fever supervene, and the fatal event is ushered in by dysentary, colliquative diarrhœa, dropsy or mortification.

As this disease generally arises from the long use of salted flesh meat, the only effectual cure is a total abstinence from animal food and the employment of an acescent and vegetable diet, which quickly restores the patient to his ordinary health. When this regimen cannot be complied with, recourse may be had to crystals of tartar, vinegar, pickles, spruce beer, cyder, infusion of malt, fresh wort or liquids impregnated with fixed air. The medicines may be of the tonic kind, as Peruvian bark, chalybeates and bitters: ulcers

may be dressed with lint dipped into a decoction of bark, and swellings with stiffness of the joints removed by vapour baths, or fomentations with warm vinegar. The state of the gums should be attended to, and their unfavourable appearance corrected by acidulated washes.

SCURVY, BLACK. See *Leprosy*.

SENEKA, *radix* (L. E.) Diuretic, diaphoretic, antiseptic; five grains to fifteen with some aromatic, repeated: Cathartic, a scruple or half a dram; recommended in Dropsy.

SENNA, *folium* (L. E.) Cathartic; a scruple to a dram. See *Extractum & Infusum*.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA, *radix* (L. E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antiseptic; ten grains to half a dram: in infusion a dram or two. Recommended in malignant fevers and cutaneous affections, gangrene, atonic gout, &c.

SERPILLUM, *summitates florentes* (E.) Stimulant, aromatic; ten grains to thirty.

SETONS. These are made by the operator raising the skin between the finger and thumb, and piercing it through with a proper needle, previously armed with a skein of silk; this

must be smeared with digestive ointment (as *unguentum resinæ flavæ*) and moved a little every day to promote a discharge from both orifices.

SEVUM OVILLUM (E.) See *Ovis*.

SHINGLES. See *Herpes*.

SIBBENS. Ulcers in the mouth and throat producing hoarseness, difficult deglutition, and sometimes destroying the uvula and contiguous parts; these often attack the nose and occasion a caries of the *ossa spongiosa*; if not speedily checked they extend to the eye lids, hairy scalp, and occupy the whole face, while similar eruptions of a copper colour appear in different parts of the body, as the genitals, anus, bottom of the abdomen, groins, thighs, legs, and breast; fungus excrescences take place in different parts and become considerably elevated. The symptoms, however, of this complaint are numerous and variable; it may appear under every form that is usual in Syphilis, though seldom producing chancres on the genitals; but when the complaint is of long standing, ulcers will arise on the penis, and sometimes even destroy both it and the scrotum: sores also resembling chancres will occasionally appear upon the lips, or on the nipples of nurses. The disease is a species of

Syphilis, prevailing in the west of Scotland and in Canada. It is frequently contracted by drinking out of the same vessels with those affected; hence it usually appears first in the throat, and more particularly so if it has not been received by venereal intercourse.

Treat as in *Syphilis*, which see. It is to be observed, however, that a larger quantity of mercury will be necessary to remove the disorder, as well as a longer continuance of it after the symptoms are overcome; and of the various preparations a solution of hydrargyrus muriatus is found to be the most effectual.

SIMAROUBA, *cortex* (L.E.) Gently astringent, stomachic; in decoction half a dram, every three or four hours, in dysentary, diarrhoea and fluor albus.

SINAPI, *semen* (L.E.) Stimulant, stomachic, antiscorbutic, aperient; a dram to half an ounce swallowed whole. Externally in *cataplasm*.

SINGULTUS. If hickup proceeds from a foul stomach, vomit; if from acidity, give absorbents; if from flatulency, carminatives; if from gangrene, the Peruvian bark and antiseptics. It is often the consequence of ex-

treme debility, and frequently occurs in the last stages of fever and other acute diseases: in such cases the only resource is musk, camphor, volatile salts, or opiates, used with caution: sternutatories are frequently serviceable, and vinegar taken to the extent of three or four ounces in one draught may sometimes succeed.

SIUM, *herba* (L.) Antiscorbutic; three or four ounces of the juice every morning, rendered palatable by the addition of milk.

SMALL POX. Shivering, languor and drowsiness, followed by heat, pain in the head and back, oppression, thirst, nausea and sometimes vomiting: on the third or fourth day the eruption appears first on the face in small red points scarcely eminent, though perceptible to the touch: (by this it may be distinguished from measles or other eruptions) from the face they gradually extend to the rest of the body: about the sixth day the pustules begin to fill, and on the ninth the maturation is completed; at this time the face and eyes swell; and about the eleventh day, the pustules being spontaneously broken, are formed into crusts, which in a few days more fall off. This is the general course in the mild *distinct small pox*; but in the con-

fluent all the symptoms are worse; the pustules appear later, are smaller, more numerous, and filled with a whitish or brownish rather than a yellow matter; there also occur uneasiness in the throat, difficulty of swallowing, and the swelling of the face is so considerable as to shut up the eyes: sometimes petechiæ appear, with hæmorrhagies, bloody urine, and other marks of putrescency; a salivation occasionally attends the distinct kind, but constantly takes place in the confluent, if not prevented by diarrhœa; and in the latter the secondary fever is renewed with considerable violence after the maturation is completed. The danger in this complaint is marked by the great number of pustules on the face; by the violence of the fever, the pulsation of the carotids, inducing delirium, and the tendency to putrescency.

If the disease be of the *distinct kind*, and sufficiently mild, little farther will be necessary than to keep the bowels open, and to expose the patient to a cool air, giving a purge or two after the disorder goes off. If it is ushered in by violent fever and strong inflammatory symptoms, bleed in proportion to the state of the pulse, give cooling purges

and an emetic: during the eruption order saline draughts and gentle laxatives or glysters, and if convulsions occur, opiates; these may be administered every day after the eruption, throughout the course of the disease, obviating costiveness by proper purgatives. If the affection of the throat be considerable, direct detergent gargles and blisters to the external fauces. In every case, where fever or delirium manifests a violent disease, blisters should, from the eighth to the eleventh day, be applied successively to different parts of the body. At the commencement of the secondary fever, or at any other period when febrile symptoms run high, the exhibition of antimonials, in nauseating doses, will become necessary. If low pulse, debility, coldness of the extremities, sinking of the pustules, bloody urine, petechiæ, or other putrid symptoms appear, give the bark with acids, diaphoretics, cordials, wine, and apply sinapisms to the feet. Opening the pustules and absorbing the matter by dry lint will be found of considerable benefit, and often moderate, if not prevent, the secondary fever.

SODA. See *Natron*.

SODA PHOSPHORATA. (E.) Purgative; half an ounce to an ounce and half.

SORE THROAT. See *Throat*.

SPASMS. See *Convulsions*.

SPERMA CETI (L.) *Sevum Ceti* (E.) Emollient, expectorant, healing; half a dram to a dram, repeated. Externally in unguents and cerates.

SPHACELUS. When the progress of gangrene cannot be stopped, a complete mortification supervenes, the part loses all sensibility and exhales a cadaverous fœtor.

The knife is the only effectual remedy in this case, and when the separation commences, amputation of the limb, or excision of the part should, if practicable, be immediately performed. In other respects, proceed as directed under the article Gangrene, or apply the Carbonic Poultice, which in some instances has been successful.

SPIGELIA, *radix* (L. E.) Anthelmintic, purgative, sedative; fifteen grains to two scruples; in infusion one to two drams; its purgative effect is increased, if necessary, with suitable additions.

SPINA CERVINA (L.) *Rhamnus Carharticus*

(E.) *bacca*. Cathartic; of the expressed juice, half an ounce to an ounce. See *Syrupus*, in which form it is chiefly employed.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI (L.E.) Diuretic, diaphoretic, carminative, antispasmodic; twenty drops to a dram.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI (L.E.) Diuretic, diaphoretic, carminative, antispasmodic; twenty drops to a dram.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI AROMATICUS (E.) Tonic, stomachic; twenty drops to a dram.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS (L.) Anodyne, antispasmodic; half a dram to a dram.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ (L.E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic; twenty drops to sixty.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS (L.) *Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus* (E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic; twenty drops to sixty.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS, (L.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic; twenty drops to a dram.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS (L.) Sti-

mulant, diaphoretic; fifteen drops to forty: chiefly employed for smelling to in fainting, &c.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS (L.) Stimulant, carminative; half an ounce to an ounce.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS (L.) *Spiritus Vinosus Camphoratus* (E.) Externally in inflammations, gangrene, rheumatic pains, paralytic affections, and for discussing tumors.

SPIRITUS * CARUI (L.) * *Carvi* (E.) Stimulant, carminative; half an ounce to an ounce.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; half an ounce to an ounce.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS (L. E.) Stimulant, carminative, diuretic; two drams to an ounce.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ (L. E.) Applied externally to the temples as a stimulant: also internally, half a dram to a dram.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS (L. E.) Stimulant, cordial; twenty drops to a dram.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS (L. E.) Stimulant; two drams to one ounce.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ (L.) Cordial, carminative; two drams to one ounce.

SPIRITUS * MYRISTICÆ (L.) * *Nucis Moschate* (E.) Stimulant, aromatic; two drams to six.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO (L. E.) Stimulant, carminative; two drams to six.

SPIRITUS PULEGII (L.) Stimulant, carminative; two drams to an ounce.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS (L.) Stimulant, carminative; two drams to an ounce.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI (L. E.) Used chiefly as a perfume.

SPIRITUS VINOSUS RECTIFICATUS. SPIRITUS VINOSUS TENUIOR (L. E.) Used principally as menstrua for other medicines.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. See *Hæmoptysis*.

SPONGIA (L. E.) Externally to stop hæmorrhagies.

SPONGIA USTA (L. E.) Alterative, absorbent; a scruple to a dram; recommended in cutaneous affections, scrophula, and more particularly so in bronchocele.

SPRAINS. See *Strains*.

STAPHISAGRIA, *semen* (L. E.) Cathartic, emetic; two grains to eight; from its acri-

mony it is seldom employed internally, but chiefly used outwardly in cutaneous eruptions, and against pediculi.

STERNUTATORIES. See *Errhines*.

STERILITY. Barrenness arises from such a variety of causes, that the consideration of them cannot have a place here: the practitioner, however, will generally be able to form a judgment of what it depends on, and to prescribe according to the situation or constitution of his patient.

STIMULANTS. Guaiacum;—raphanus rusticanus;—crocus;—terebinthinæ;—*aquæ distillatæ*;—*alkali volatile*;—pulvis aromaticus;—*spiritus distillati*;—*tincturæ cantharidis*, *cardamomi*, *cinnamomi*, *guaiaci* & *zingiberis*.

STINGS, VENOMOUS. Apply oil, honey, pounded parsley, vinegar, or volatile spirits: If much inflammation arises, bleed and poultice. See *Bites*.

STOMACH INFLAMED. See *Gastritis*.

STOMACH, PAIN IN. See *Cardialgia*.

STONE and GRAVEL. When these calculous concretions are in the kidney, there occur pain in the back and loins, with nausea and vomiting, costiveness, sometimes bloody urine,

retraction of the testicle and numbness of the thigh and leg on the side affected: When the stone has descended to the bladder, the pain in the kidney abates, the bladder then becomes affected, the urine is discharged in drops, or when flowing stops suddenly; it is generally turbid, and charged with mucus; a weight is felt in the perineum, and an itching at the extremity of the penis, while tenesmus and a frequent desire to pass urine take place.

If the fit be violent, bleed, and order the semicupium, with terebinthinate glysters and an anodyne going to rest; demulcent liquids with oil of almonds, gum arabic and spirit of nitrous æther; if nausea and vomiting arise, prescribe saline draughts with tincture of opium; castor oil and emollient glysters should be frequently given; medicines with volatile salts, muriatic acid or juniper oil; aqua kali puri has been strongly recommended; it should be given in new milk, veal broth, lintseed tea, or covered with mucilaginous matter; the doses may be small at first, as ten or twenty drops, and gradually increased; sope, limewater and the uva ursi are also much extolled; the latter may be taken to the extent of five or six drams daily.

STRAINS. If internal, give spermaceti and balsamic medicines. If external, the best remedy will be rest and keeping the part quiet; it may be occasionally rubbed with vinegar, camphorated spirit, compound spirit of ammonia diluted, or acetated water of ammonia; the sope liniment is also a proper application. If inflammation arises, it may be necessary to bleed and purge.

STRAMONIUM, *herba* (E.) Strongly narcotic; one grain to four of the powder, or half a grain to two of the inspissated juice daily, gradually increasing the dose. Recommended in mania, epilepsy, and convulsive affections.

STRANGURY. A difficulty of making water may be relieved by almond milk, or decoction of barley with mucilage of gum arabic and spirit of nitrous æther. See *Ischuria*.

STYPTICS. Internal, see *Astringents*.—External, alumen;—cerussa acetata;—ferrum vitriolatum;—tinctura benzoës composita;—agaricus;—aqua cupri vitriolati. Also lint, cobwebs and sponge

STYRAX PURIFICATA, *resina* (L. E.) Stimulant, healing, antispasmodic; six grains to a scruple.

SUCCINUM PRÆPARATUM (L. E.) Tonic, an-

tispasmodic; a scruple to a dram: one ounce, digested with four of vitriolic æther, forms an useful tincture for nervous, hysterical and epileptic complaints; twenty drops to a dram, repeated.

SUCCUS ACONITI SPISSATUS (E.) Narcotic, deobstruent; half a grain to two, gradually increasing the dose.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS (L. E.) Aperient, deobstruent; half an ounce to an ounce; serviceable in colds and coughs.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ SPISSATUS (E.) Narcotic, deobstruent, diuretic, diaphoretic; quarter of a grain to one and a half, gradually increasing the dose. See *Belladonna*.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS (L. E.) Deobstruent, alterative, narcotic; one or two grains, gradually increasing the dose.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS (L. E.) Stimulant, aperient, antiscorbutic; one ounce to four, repeated.

SUCCUS CUCUMERIS SPISSATUS (E.) See *Elaterium*.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI SPISSATUS (E.) Anodyne, narcotic, diaphoretic; one grain to four, daily, gradually increasing the dose. See *Hyosciamus*.

SUCCUS LACTUÆ VIROSÆ SPISSATUS (E.)
Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, laxative;
three grains to ten, repeated, gradually in-
creasing the dose. Recommended in Dropsy.

SUCCUS LIMONIS SPISSATUS (L.) Cooling,
antiseptic; ad libitum.

SUCCUS RIBIS NIGRI SPISSATUS (L.) Cool-
ing, antiseptic; ad libitum.

SUDORIFICS. See *Diaphoretics*.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM
(L. E.) Emetic, four or five grains. Altera-
tive, diaphoretic; in smaller doses made into
pills with resinous substances, gradually in-
creasing the quantity; this precaution, and
giving it on a full stomach, prevent its
emetic quality.

SULPHURIS FLORES (L. E.) Externally against
cutaneous eruptions. See *Flores*.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM (L.) See *Flores*.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE. See *Ischuria*.

SWINE POX. See *Chicken Pox*.

SYNCOPE. This may arise from a variety of
causes, as excess of blood, debility, the pas-
sions, nervous affections, indigestion, hæmor-
rhagies, blood-letting, polypus in the heart,
evacuation of hydropic waters, violent,

exertions, peculiar vapours, &c. each of which, will point out the proper method of cure. During the paroxysm, however, the recovery of the patient must be attempted by the free admission of cool air, by pouring cold water on the face or breast, bathing the temples with vinegar, holding fetids and volatile salts to the nose, friction of the feet and legs, or if they are cold, immersing them in warm water. In some desperate cases, a recovery has been effected by a healthy person blowing strongly into the lungs of the patient.

SYPHILIS. Some time after impure coition there arise chancres on the genitals, followed by phymosis paraphymosis, buboes in the groins, ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, scabby eruptions or blotches occupying the forehead, roots of the hair and other places, ulcers in different parts of the body, nodes and swellings in the periostium, bones and tendons, excrescences about the anus, swelling of the testes, blindness, deafness, nocturnal pains, and caries of the bones. All these symptoms will seldom occur in the same person (except in inveterate cases)

but others may take place if the disorder is complicated with *Gonorrhœa*, which see.

The only effectual remedy in this complaint is mercury. If inflammation or plethora prevail, it may be proper, in the first place, to bleed and order a cooling purge; afterwards prescribe calomel in doses of a grain, two or three times daily, with occasional purges: a solution of hydrargyrus muriatus is much recommended, and some practitioners prefer introducing mercury into the system by unction: in which ever manner it is employed, it should be carried so far as to effect the mouth with a slight degree of soreness: it may be advantageously joined with opium, or such medicines as determine its operation to the skin, as resin of guaiacum with decoctions of sarsaparilla and mezereon. If salivation should be deemed necessary, it may be excited by employing an additional quantity of mercury, particularly in the form of ointment; and should the salivation be profuse, it may be restrained or suppressed by lessening or discontinuing its use, by moderate warmth, by purgatives, blisters, gentle astringent gargles, bleeding, if requisite, low diet, the administration of sulphur, or occa-

sional opiates. In ulcers of the throat, fumigate with hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber, or hydrargyrus præcipitatus cinerus, and use gargles, sharpened with muriatic acid, or in which hydrargyrus muriatus is dissolved, in the proportion of two or three grains to a pint. For the cure of *chancre*, *bubo*, *phymosis*, *nodes*, *ulcers*, *swelled testicles*, &c. see the respective articles.

SYRUPUS ACETI (E.) Cooling; one dram to four.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ (L.E.) Emollient; one dram to four, in coughs.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI (L. E.) Aromatic; one dram to three.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI (E.) Diuretic, cathartic; a dram or two, gradually increasing the dose. In Dropsies.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII (L.E.) Stomachic, cordial; one dram to three.

SYRUPUS CROCI (L.) Cordial, aromatic; one dram to three, in juleps, draughts, &c.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI (L.E.) Cooling, antiseptic; one dram to three.

SYRUPUS MORI (L.) Cooling; one dram to three.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI (L. E.) Anodyne; half an ounce to an ounce.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI (L.) Slightly anodyne; two drams to four.

SYRUPUS RIBIS NIGRI (L.) Cooling, antiseptic; one dram to four.

SYRUPUS * ROSÆ (L.) * *Rosarum Pallidarum* (E.) Gently laxative; half an ounce to an ounce; but chiefly employed in glysters.

SYRUPUS ROSARUM RUBRARUM (E.) Slightly astringent; two drams to half an ounce.

SYRUPUS RUBI IDÆI (L.) Cooling; one dram to three or more.

SYRUPUS SCILLITICUS (E.) Expecto- rant, diuretic; one dram to three or four.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX (E.) Employed in juleps, draughts and the formation of pills, boluses, &c.

SYRUPUS * SPINÆ CERVINÆ (L.) * *Rhamni Cathartici* (E.) Purgative; one ounce to two; drinking freely of some warm liquid. Chiefly used in glysters.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS (L. E.) Pectoral; a dram or two.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ (L. E.) Gently laxative;

half an ounce to an ounce. Chiefly valued for its fine blue colour.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS (L. E.) Aromatic, a dram or two

TABES. See *Emaciation*.

TAMARINDUS, *fructus* (L. E.) Cooling, laxative, antiseptic; half an ounce to an ounce. See *Infusum*.

TANACETUM, *flos, herba* (L. E.) Aromatic, stomachic, deobstruent; half a dram to a dram: recommended in gout, when drank as tea, or infused in brandy.

TARAXACUM, *radix, herba* (L. E.) Tonic, deobstruent, diuretic; of the juice an ounce or two, repeated; in decoction half an ounce.

TARTARI CRYSTALLI (L. E.) Cooling, laxative, diuretic; one dram to half an ounce. In dropsies an ounce or more dissolved in a large quantity of boiling water, and taken daily as common drink.

TEETHING. See *Dentition*.

TENESMUS. A continual inclination to go to stool, without being able to void any thing. It often occurs in dysentary, wherein the feces are retained; and frequently depends

on the irritation occasioned by sharp humours, or the abrasion of mucus from the rectum.

Order emollient glysters with starch, oil, milk and suet, &c. joined with opium. If the feces are retained, as in dysentary, procure an evacuation of them by proper purgatives.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA (L.) Corroborant, diuretic, detergent; a scruple to a dram, repeated.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA (E.) As the foregoing. In glysters, stimulant, laxative; half an ounce to an ounce, rubbed with yolk of egg.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS (L.) As the preceding. Used chiefly in plasters and ointments.

TERTIAN INTERMITTENT. See *Fever*.

TESTICLES SWELLED. If it succeeds to the suppression of the running in gonorrhœa, a return of the discharge should be solicited by the application of warm poultices or fomentations to the penis, injections of warm oil or milk into the urethra, or by the introduction of bougies: topical blood-letting by leeches

applied to the testicle, or punctures of the scrotum should be advised, together with cooling purges, opiates to quiet irritation, and the external application to the part of warm vinegar, solutions of acetated cerusse in vinegar and water, and pledgets soaked in tincture of opium. If hardness and swelling remain after the pain and inflammation have abated, emetics may be useful with blisters to the scrotum: some recommend in this case a gentle course of mercury with decoction of mezereon, a practice, absolutely necessary, when the disease arises from a syphilitic virus; and when it originates from this cause, and not from gonorrhœa, it may be known by the pain being moderate, by the swelling first seizing the body of the testicle, instead of the epididymis, and by the scrotum seldom assuming the red appearance that takes place in gonorrhœa. In all cases the testicles should be suspended, and the patient kept as much as possible in an horizontal posture.

TETANUS. A painful stiffness and contraction of the muscles, commencing with those in the back of the neck and root of the tongue (producing difficulty or total interruption of

swallowing) and pulling the head strongly backwards, while a closing of the teeth, or locked jaw, takes place: at length all the muscles along the spine become affected, and at the height of the disease all the flexor and extensor muscles are seized with spasms, and induce a painful drawing in under the sternum, distortion of the face and rigidity of all parts of the body, while the sensorium generally remains unimpaired till the last. It is more frequent in hot climates, and is said to be endemic among the negroes in South Carolina. It may be produced by lesions of the nerves, or exposure to wet and cold when the body has been overheated. The disease has been considered under different species, as the *Opisthotonos*, in which the trunk of the body is drawn backward; the *Emprosthotonos*, curving the body forward, with the chin to the breast, and *Trismus*, or common *Locked Jaw*. These, however, are only varieties of the same disease, and require the same treatment.

The principal remedy in this complaint, is opium in large doses, frequently repeated, joined, if thought necessary, with musk, camphor or other antispasmodic; the legs

may be often immersed in warm water, and as obstinate costiveness commonly prevails, it should be removed by laxatives and glysters: electricity, or throwing cold water over the body, may be had recourse to, and frequently repeated, wrapping the patient up in blankets immediately after, and administering an opiate. It is common in the West Indies to raise a salivation by mercurial ointment, and this practice has been sometimes attended with benefit. In every case, however, opium is necessary, and it may be given in very large doses and frequently repeated, as its narcotic powers in this complaint are less observable than in any other; when deglutition is interrupted, it may be administered by the anus with advantage. Should the disorder be overcome, prescribe the bark or other tonic, with a restorative diet.

TETTERS. See *Herpes*.

THROAT SORE. A slight inflammatory affection of the throat, originating from a recent cold, will commonly give way to external warmth, bathing the feet, gentle diaphoretics, acidulated gargles and volatile embrocations. In more violent cases other remedies may be

required, for which see *Cynanche*. If it arises from Syphilis, the internal exhibition of mercury will be necessary, as pointed out under that article, and if ulcers occur, they should be frequently touched with caustic, lest the contiguous parts be destroyed before internal remedies can take effect: If inflammation arises to a considerable extent, deafness may ensue from its spreading to the tuba eustachiana, and rendering it impervious, either by obstructing that passage with mucus, or exciting an adhesion between the sides of the duct. See *Ulcer*.

THRUSH. See *Aphtha*.

THUS, *resina* (L.) Used chiefly in strengthening plasters.

THYMUS, *herba* (E.) Stimulant, aromatic; ten grains to half a dram.

TINCTURA ALOES (L.E.) Purgative, deobstruent; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

TINCTURA ALOES * COMPOSITA (L.) * *Cum Myrrha* (E.) Stimulant, aperient, deobstruent; thirty drops to a dram or more, repeated.

TINCTURA ALOES VITRIOLATA (E.) Stimulant, aperient, antispasmodic; forty drops to a dram and half, repeated.

TINCTURA ASÆ FÆTIDÆ (L.E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue; half a dram to two drams, repeated.

TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS (L.) Stimulant, aromatic; one dram to two.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI (L.) Stimulant, corroborant; forty drops to a dram and half.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI (L. E.) Corroborant, expectorant; one dram to two.

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA (L. E.) Stimulant, healing, expectorant; twenty drops to a dram. Used externally in recent wounds and to suppress hæmorrhagies therefrom.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS (L.E.) Stimulant, diuretic, corroborant; ten drops to twenty, gradually increasing the dose; recommended in some cases of gleet, and as a remedy in diabetes; also externally as a rubefacient and stimulant in paralytic affections.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI (L.E.) Stimulant, aromatic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA (L.) As the preceding.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ (L.) Tonic,

stomachic, aromatic; one dram to three, repeated.

TINCTURA CASTOREI (L. E.) Antispasmodic, emmenagogue; half a dram to two drams.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA (E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue; twenty drops to a dram.

TINCTURA CATECHU (L. E.) Astringent; one dram to three in diarrhœa, fluor albus, &c.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ (L. E.) Tonic, astringent, antiseptic; one dram to four, repeated.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA (L.) Stimulant, tonic, astringent, antiseptic; half a dram to two drams.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA (L.) Tonic, astringent, antiseptic; one dram to four.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic, astringent; one dram to three.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA (L.) As the preceding.

TINCTURA COLUMBÆ (L. E.) Tonic, aromatic, antiseptic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA CROCI (E.) Stimulant, cardiac, diaphoretic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS (L.) Tonic, astringent, deobstruent; thirty drops to a dram.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI (L.E.) Tonic, astringent, deobstruent, diuretic; ten drops to thirty.

TINCTURA GALBANI (L.) Antispasmodic; one dram to two.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA (L.E.) Tonic, antiseptic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA GUAIACI (E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic; forty drops to a dram and half.

TINCTURA GUAIACI * (L.) * *Ammoniata* (E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic; one dram to two.

TINCTURA * HELLEBORI NIGRI (L.) sive * *Melampodii* (E.) Alterative, deobstruent, diuretic; thirty drops to a dram or more.

TINCTURA JALAPII (L.E.) Cathartic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA KINO (E.) Astringent; one dram to three; in diarrhœa, fluor albus and hæmorrhagies.

TINCTURA MOSCHI (E.) Antispasmodic, diaphoretic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ (L. E.) Stimulant, antiseptic, deobstruent; twenty drops to a dram; externally detergent.

TINCTURA OPII (L. E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic, narcotic; ten drops to forty or more.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA (E.) Anodyne, antispasmodic, narcotic; thirty drops to a dram.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA (L.) Virtues as the preceding; one dram to three.

TINCTURA * RHABARBARI (L.) * *Rhei* (E.) Purgative, stomachic; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA (L.) As the preceding.

TINCTURA RHEI AMARA (E.) Purgative, stomachic; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

TINCTURA RHEI CUM ALOE (E.) Stimulant, purgative, stomachic; three drams to an ounce.

TINCTURA RHEI DULCIS (E.) Purgative, stomachic; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA (L.) Stimulant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic; twenty drops to a dram.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ (L.) Expectorant, stimulant, diuretic; twenty drops to sixty.

TINCTURA SENNÆ (L.) Cathartic, carminative; half an ounce to an ounce and half.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA (E.) As the preceding.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ (L.E.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antiseptic; one dram to three.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ (L.) Antispasmodic; two drams to half an ounce.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA (L.E.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; one dram to two.

TINCTURA VERATRI (E.) Alterative, deobstruent; ten or twenty drops, gradually increasing the dose; recommended in cutaneous diseases and epilepsy: In doses of a dram or two it is employed as a strong emetic and cathartic in mania.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS (L.) Stimulant, carminative; one dram to three.

TINEA. Little ulcers in the skin of the head,

which breaking, pour out an humour that dries into a white brittle scab.

Order mercurial or antimonial alteratives, with occasional purges, blisters, setons or issues to the back of the neck; the parts may be rubbed with unguentum sulphuris, or a solution of cerussa acetata; the hair should be taken off, and the head kept perfectly clean by frequent washing; an oil skin cap is a proper application, and bathing with salt and water has been practised with success.

TINITUS AURIUM. See *Deafness & Otalgia*.

TONICS. Angustura;—cascarilla;—cinchona;—ferrum tartarisatum;—ferrum ammoniacale;—ferrum vitriolatum;—ferri rubigo;—decoctum cinchonæ;—extracta cascarillæ & cinchonæ;—vinum ferri;—tincturæ cascarillæ, cinchonæ, & ferri muriati. *Astringents & Bitters*.

TOOTH-ACH. If it proceeds from cold, rheumatism or scurvy, treat as under those articles; if carious and hollow, apply cotton, dipped in tincture of opium, or extract the tooth if inflammation, scarify the gums, foment the jaw with warm water, bleed and apply blisters to the back of the neck or be-

hind the ears. Æther applied to the cheek commonly relieves the pain.

TORMENTILLA, *radix* (L. E.) Astringent; ten grains to half a dram or more

TRAGACANTHA, *gummi* (L. E.) Emollient, diuretic; see *Mucilago*. Used chiefly in forming pills and troches.

TREMORS. Order antispasmodics and tonics. See *Palsy & Convulsions*.

TRICHOMANES, *herba* (E.) Demulcent, expectorant; one dram to three in decoction or infusion.

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM (L.) *Menyanthes* (E.) *herba*; Tonic, aperient, deobstruent, diuretic; one dram to three in infusion. Strongly recommended in scrophula, ill-conditioned ulcers, and inveterate cutaneous diseases.

TRITICUM, *farina* (L.) Nutritive.

TROCHISCI AMYLI (L.) Pectoral; a dram or two.

TROCHISCI ARABICI (E.) As the preceding.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ (L. E.) Absorbent; a dram or two.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ (L. E.) Pectoral; a dram or two.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO (E.)

Pectoral, anodyne; six of these troches (or one dram) contain about a grain of opium.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ (L.) Absorbent, antacid, laxative; one dram to two.

TROCHISCI NITRI (L.E.) Cooling, diuretic; one dram to two.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS (L.) Laxative, expectorant, diaphoretic; a dram or two.

TUMORS ENCYSTED. Dispersion may be attempted by mercurial unction, and also by hemlock given internally (joined, if necessary, with mercurials) and applied in fomentations and poultices. If suppuration takes place, treat as under *Abscess*.

TUSSILAGO, *herba, flores* (L. E.) Expecto-
rant; two to four ounces daily of the ex-
pressed juice in milk; also in decoction.
Recommended in phthisis and scrophula.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA. See *Pertussis*.

TUTIA PRÆPARATA (L.E.) Employed in
unguents and collyria.

TYMPANY. Swelling of the belly from a col-
lection of air in the intestines, or the cavity
of the abdomen: the swelling does not

readily yield to pressure, and when struck upon, produces a sound like a drum; colic pains are often felt about the navel and upon the sides; costiveness prevails, and the feces when discharged are commonly hard and dry; strangury and even ischuria sometimes takes place; these are followed by loss of appetite, indigestion, thirst, difficulty of breathing, loss of strength, emaciation and frequency of pulse.

Give gentle laxatives, joined with carminatives, emollient glysters, antispasmodics and occasional opiates; tepid baths have been of service; but where tonics are to be employed, the cold bath, with chalybeates and Peruvian bark will succeed better; frictions of the abdomen, and gentle exercise are necessary.

ULCERS. If fungus flesh or callosity appears, sprinkle the part morning and evening with hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, dressing afterwards with unguentum resinæ flavæ; sometimes it may be necessary to scarify the edges with a lancet. In venereal ulcers prescribe mercurials, and touch them with caustic; when the diseased state of a bone prevents the healing of ulcers, exfoliation must be

promoted; and if fungus excrescences sprout upon the surface of the bone, they must be removed by proper escharotics. Fistulous ulcers can seldom be cured without an operation.

ULMUS, *cortex interior* (L. E.) Astringent; a scruple to a dram; see *Decoctum*.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ (L.) Relaxing.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS (E.) Astringent, detergent; for cleansing sores, and restraining fungus flesh.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ (L.) Detergent; against cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM * CANTHARIDIS (L.) * *Infusi Cantharidarum* (E.) Used as dressings for blisters that are to be kept open.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ (L.) Softening, cooling; in excoriations and frettings of the skin.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ (E.) Cooling, healing; in excoriations.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ (L. E.) As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM (L.) Digestive, incarnative.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI (L.) Used in cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS (L.E.) Discutient, and for raising a salivation.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS (L.) As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI (L.E.) Detergent; against cutaneous and other topical affections.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI MITIUS (E.) As the foregoing.

UNGUENTUM PICIS (L.E.) Against tinea, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM * RESINÆ FLAVÆ (L.) * *Resinosum* (E.) Digestive.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI (L.) Relaxing.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX (E.) Softening, healing.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI (L.) Softening, healing.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS (L.E.) For the itch, tinea, or other eruptions.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ (L.E.) Astringent, in ophthalmia.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI (E.) Astringent, in ophthalmia.

URETHRA, OBSTRUCTION IN. If it arises from inflammation and tumor in the glands of the urethra, discussion should, if possible, be effected; (see *Gonorrhæa*) but if suppuration takes place, the tumor may be opened and the matter discharged. If it proceeds from spasm, apply warm emollients, blisters or anodynes to the part, and give opiates internally. If from excrescences, remove them by scissars, ligatures or bougies. If from strictures, bougies must be employed till the parts are dilated.

URINE BLOODY. See *Hæmaturia*.

URINE, INCONTINENCY OF. In this disease the discharge is not more profuse than usual, but from a relaxation or palsy of the sphincter vesicæ, a continual dropping of the urine takes place. It is to be obviated by tonics and astringents; but as commonly occurring in the decline of life, it is seldom completely removed.

URINE, SUPPRESSION OF. See *Ischuria*.

URTICA, *herba* (L.E.) Aperient, diuretic; of the expressed juice half an ounce to two

ounces. Stinging with nettles is said to have restored sense and motion to paralytic limbs.

URTICARIA. The nettle rash is a mild disease, and requires nothing more than the antiphlogistic regimen and the free use of diluents.

UTERI PROCEDENTIA. When the womb has fallen down it should be replaced as soon as possible, and, if necessary, supported by proper pessaries. Astringent injections and fomentations may be employed and the system strengthened by tonics and cold bathing.

UVA PASSA (L.) Demulcent, aperient.

UVA URSI, *folium* (L. E.) Astringent; a scruple to a dram, repeated. Extolled in calculus, ulceration of the kidneys or bladder, dyspepsia and diabetes.

VALERIANA SYLVESTRIS, *radix* (L. E.) Tonic, antispasmodic; a scruple to a dram. In infusion one to two drams. Recommended in hysteria and epilepsy.

VARIX. An enlargement or dilatation in a vein, forming thereon a kind of knot or small lump. For the treatment, see *Aneurism*.

VENEREAL DISEASE. See *Syphilis*.

VERATRUM (E.) See *Helleborus Albus*.

VERBASCUM *folium* (E.) Emollient; an ounce in decoction daily, in diarrhœas, dysenteries, &c.

VERTIGO. If it proceeds from plethora, bleed in the jugular vein or temporal artery; apply cupping glasses to the back of the head, with blisters or setons between the shoulders; if from a foul stomach, an emetic and afterwards a gentle cathartic; if the affection be nervous, prescribe tonics, antispasmodics and bitters.

VINUM ALBUM HISPANICUM (L.E.) Stimulant, cordial; also as a vehicle and menstruum for other medicines.

VINUM ALOES (L.E.) Cathartic, deobstruent; one ounce to two; in smaller doses, stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII (L.) Emetic; two drams to half an ounce; alterative, diaphoretic; twenty drops to sixty.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI (L.E.) Emetic; of the London formula two drams to four; of the Edin. four to one ounce. In doses of a few drops, alterative, diaphoretic.

VINUM FERRI (L.) Tonic, deobstruent; two drams to half an ounce, repeated.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM (E.) Corroborant, stomachic; two drams to half an ounce, repeated.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ (L. E.) Emetic; half an ounce to an ounce and half; in doses of a few drops, aperient, diaphoretic.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ (E.) Narcotic, expectorant, diuretic; twenty drops to sixty or more: recommended in Dropsy and Dysury.

VINUM * RHABARBARI (L.) * *Rhei* (E.) Purgative, stomachic; half an ounce to an ounce or more.

VIOLA, *flos recens* (L. E.) Employed in the form of *Syrup*, which see.

VIPERA (E.) Nutritive.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM (L.) Emetic; operating speedily in cases of poison taken into the stomach; two grains to ten, drinking plentifully. Tonic, an eighth of a grain to half a grain, repeated; externally escharotic.

VITRUM ANTIMONII (E.) See *Antimonium Vitrificatum*.

VITRUM ANTIMONII CERATUM (E.) Diaphoretic; two grains to twelve, in dysenteries;

it generally purges, and in some cases proves emetic.

VOMICA. An abscess formed in the lungs in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, attended with shivering, heat, quick weak pulse, hectic fever and emaciation. When it breaks, the matter may be discharged either into the cavity of the thorax (see *Empyema*) or the bronchiæ. In this complaint the patient can lie only on the affected side.

The steam of hot water may be inhaled. Order balsamics and diuretics, gentle exercise and a light nutritive diet.

VOMITING. If the stomach be foul, the vomiting may be encouraged by chamomile tea, or a few grains of ipecacuanha, afterwards a gentle purge, followed, if necessary, by an opiate; if it proceeds from acidity, give absorbents; if from relaxation, tonics and bitters; if from spasms, musk and opium; if from inflammation, worms, gout, &c. treat as under these articles. In general it is most effectually stopped by blisters, cupping at the pit of the stomach, and saline effervescing draughts, with or without opium.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. See *Hæmatemesis*.

WARTS. They may be touched daily with caustic, or rubbed with the juice of spurge. If they are pendulous they may be removed by proper ligatures, or cut off with scissars.

WEED. This fever occurs at different periods after delivery, and continues from eighteen to thirty-six hours. It may, in general, be avoided, by proper attention, and when present, may be removed by the antiphlogistic regimen and a cooling diet.

WHITLOE. See *Paronychia*.

WHITES. See *Leucorrhæa*.

WOMB, DROPSY OF. See *Hydrops Uteri*.

WOMB INFLAMED. Chilness followed by intense heat, quick pulse, pain and weight at the bottom of the belly, with burning heat and throbbing in the part, suppression of the lochia, strangury or even ischury, costiveness and sometimes tenesmus, vomiting often occurs, with hickup, delirium and subsultus tendinum. It is to be distinguished from after pains by the pain being constant. The complaint may arise at any time from delivery to the fifth day, or even later.

Bleed and prescribe gentle laxatives with emollient glysters and fomentations of the

abdomen; acidulated drinks should be given, and nitre or other refrigerant, together with the employment of the antiphlogistic regimen. If suppuration takes place, the discharge of the matter may be facilitated by injecting warm water into the vagina and uterus.

WORMS. Nausea or vomiting, pain in the stomach, or intestines, emaciation, whitish turbid urine, itching of the nose, fetid breath, paleness of the countenance, starting in the sleep, grinding of the teeth, sometimes fever and not unfrequently convulsions. The *Ascarides* produce tenesmus and itching about the anus: the *Tania*, a sensation as if a ball was rolling in the belly, and the *Lumbrici*, a griping about the navel.

Give powdered tin, or fern root, with purges of jalap and calomel. For the *Ascarides* inject by the anus olive oil, a solution of aloes, or throw up the smoke of tobacco. Many remedies are extolled for the expulsion of worms, but they are most effectually removed by drastic purges. If fever arises it may be necessary to bleed and blister; but circumstances must in this case direct the practice. When the disorder is overcome,

order the Peruvian bark, chalybeates or other tonics.

WOUNDS. If any of the large blood vessels are divided, apply ligatures, if convenient, and proper styptics. If a nerve, tendon, or artery is wounded, an entire division should be made to obviate the delirium or convulsions that may supervene. In other cases it will be sufficient to draw the lips of the wound together with sticking plaster, or the stitch, dressing with lint, which, in case of bleeding, may be dipped in tinctura benzoes composita, and the whole may be covered with some mild ointment. Bleeding or purging may be necessary if fever arises, and in case of inflammation, apply emollient poultices with fomentations. If fungus flesh or gangrene take place, treat as under those articles. Sometimes it may be requisite to increase the tone of the system by tonics, and to support the patient with wine or other cordials.

YEAST. Antiseptic; half an ounce or an ounce two or three times a day in milk, beer, or other proper vehicle. Recommended in typhus and other putrid diseases: also externally in scrophula, foul ulcers, gangrene, &c.

ZEDOARIA, *radix* (L. E.) Stimulant, aromatic; a scruple to a dram, or double the quantity in infusion.

ZINCUM * CALCINATUM (L.) * *Ustum* (E.) Tonic, antispasmodic; one or two grains, gradually increasing and repeating the dose: in larger quantity, emetic. Recommended in epilepsy and asthma. Externally cooling and astringent.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM (L. E.) Emetic; ten grains to twenty. Astringent, antispasmodic; one grain to six repeated. Externally employed in astringent injections and collyria.

ZINGIBER (L. E.) Aromatic, carminative, stimulant; five to ten grains; in infusion half a dram.

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TABLE
OF
New NAMES in the
London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias.
With those formerly in use.

NEW NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.
ACETUM SCILLÆ.	ACETUM scilliticum.
Acidum muriaticum.	Spiritus salis marini.
—— nitrosum.	—— nitri.
—— dilutum.	Aqua fortis.
—— vitriolicum dilutum.	Spiritus vitrioli tenuis.
—— vitrioli aromaticum.	Elixer vitrioli acidum.
Ammonia præparata.	Sal ammoniacus volatilis.
Antimonium calcinatum.	Calx antimonii.
—— muriatum.	Causticum antimoniale.
—— tartarisatum.	Tartarum emeticum.
—— ustum cum nitro.	Calx antimonii nitrata.
Aqua Æruginis ammoniata.	Aqua sapphirina.
—— aluminis composita.	—— aluminosa bateana.
—— ammoniæ.	Spiritus salis ammoniaci.
—— acetatæ.	—— mindereri.
—— puræ.	—— salis ammoniaci cum calce viva.
—— calcis.	Aqua calcis simplex.
—— cinnamomi.	—— cinnamomi simplex.
—— cupri ammoniati.	—— sapphirina.
—— vitriolati composita.	—— styptica.
—— kali præparati.	Lixivium tartari.

NEW NAMES.

Aqua Kali puri.

—— lithargyri acetati.

—— lixiva caustica.

—— menthæ piperitidis.

—— sativæ.

—— pimento.

—— pulegii.

—— rosæ.

—— *zinci vitriolati*.

—— cum camphora.

Argentum nitratum.

Calomelas.

Calx cum kali puro.

—— hydrargyri alba.

Cataplasma aluminis.

Catechu.

Ceratum lapidis calaminaris.

—— resinæ flavæ.

—— spermatis ceti.

Cerussa acetata.

Cinchona.

Confectio aromatica.

—— opiata.

Crocus antimonii.

Decoctum cornu cervi.

—— *guaiaci compositum*.

—— hordei.

—— compositum.

—— pro enemate.

—— pro fomento.

Electuarium aromaticum.

FORMER NAMES.

Lixivium saponarium.

Extractum saturni.

Lixivium causticum.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis simplex

—— vulgaris simplex.

—— piperis jamaicensis.

—— pulegii simplex.

—— rosarum damascenarum.

—— vitriolica.

—— camphorata.

Causticum lunare.

Mercurius dulcis.

Causticum commune fortius.

Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

Coagulum aluminosum.

Terra japonica.

Ceratum epuloticum.

—— citrinum.

—— album.

Saccharum saturni.

Cortex peruvianus.

Confectio cardiaca.

Philonium Londinense.

Crocus metallorum.

Decoctum album.

—— lignorum.

Aqua hordeata.

Decoctum pectorale.

—— commune pro clystere

Fotus communis.

Confectio cardiaca.

NEW NAMES.

FORMER NAMES.

*Electuarium catechu.**Confectio japonica.*_____ *opiatum.**Electuarium thebaicum.*_____ *sennæ.*_____ *lenitivum.**Emplastrum ammoniaci cum*
*hydrargyro.**Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum*
*mercurio.*_____ *asæ fœtidæ.*_____ *antihystericum.*_____ *cantharidis.*_____ *vesicatorium.*_____ *ceræ compositum.*_____ *attrahens.*_____ *cumini.*_____ *e cymino.*_____ *ladani composi-*
*tum.*_____ *stomachicum.*_____ *lithargyri.*_____ *commune.*_____ *compo-*
*situm.*_____ *cum*
*gummi.*_____ *lithargyri cum hy-*
*drargyro.*_____ *commune cum*
*mercurio.*_____ *lithargyri cum re-*
*sina.*_____ *commune adhesi-*
*vum.*_____ *picis burgundicæ*
*compositum.*_____ *cephalicum.*_____ *saponis.*_____ *e sapone.*_____ *thuris compositum.*_____ *roborans.**Extractum colocynthidis com-*
*positum.**Extractum catharticum.*_____ *hæmatoxyli.*_____ *ligni campechensis.**Ferri rubigo.**Chalybis rubigo.**Ferrum ammoniacale.**Flores martiales.*_____ *vitriolatum.**Sal martis.**Flores benzoës.**Flores benzoini.**Hæmatoxylum.**Lignum campechense.**Hydrargyrus calcinatus.**Mercurius calcinatus.*_____ *cum sulphure.**Æthiops mineralis.*

R

NEW NAMES.

Hydrargyrus muriatus.

_____ nitratus ruber.

_____ *præcipitatus* cinereus.

_____ sulphuratus ruber.

_____ vitriolatus.

Infusum catechu.

_____ gentianæ compositum:

_____ rosæ.

_____ sennæ tartarisatum.

Kali acetatum.

_____ præparatum.

_____ purum.

_____ sulphuratum.

_____ tartarisatum.

_____ vitriolatum.

Lac amygdale.

Linimentum ammoniæ.

_____ *opiatum.*

_____ saponis compositum.

Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

Lixiva.

_____ *vitriolata sulphurea.*

Magnesia vitriolata.

Mel acetatum.

_____ rosæ.

Mistura camphorata.

_____ cretacea.

_____ moschata.

FORMER NAMES.

Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus.

_____ corrosivus ruber.

Pulvis mercurii cinereus.

Cinnabaris factitia.

Mercurius emeticus flavus.

Infusum japonicum.

_____ amarum simplex.

Tinctura rosarum.

Infusum sennæ commune.

Sal diureticus.

Alkali fixum vegetabile.

_____ vegetabile fixum causticum.

Hepar sulphuris.

Tartarum solubile.

_____ vitriolatum.

Emulsio communis.

Linimentum volatile.

Balsamum anodynum.

Linimentum saponaceum.

Spiritus cornu cervi.

Alkali fixum vegetabile.

Sal polychrestus.

_____ catharticus amarus.

Oxymel simplex.

Mel rosarum.

Julepum e camphora.

_____ e creta.

_____ e moscho.

NEW NAMES.

Myristica.
 Natron præparatum.
 — tartarisatum.
 — vitriolatum.
 Oleum myristicæ essentielle.
 — expressum.
 — sulphuratum.
 Opium purificatum.
 Oxymel æruginis.
 — scillæ.
 Petroleum sulphuratum.
 Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha.
 — colocynthide.
 — cupri.
 — galbani compositæ.
 — hydrargyri.
 — muriati mitis.
 — Opii.
 — rhei compositæ.
 Pulvis aloes cum canella.
 — cum ferro.
 — cum guaiaco.
 — aluminis compositus.
 — aromaticus.
 — asari compositus.
 — chelarum cancri compositus.
 — cretæ compositus.
 — cum opio.
 — ipecacuanhæ compositus.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

FORMER NAMES.

Nux moschata.
 Sal sodæ.
 — rupellensis.
 — catharticus glauberi.
 Oleum nucis moschatæ.
 — macis.
 Balsamum sulphuris simplex.
 Extractum thebaicum.
 Mel Ægyptiacum.
 Oxymel scilliticum.
 Balsamum sulphuris Barbadense.
 Pilulæ Rufi.
 — coccinæ.
 — cæruleæ.
 — gummosæ.
 — mercuriales.
 — Plummeri.
 — pacificæ.
 — stomachicæ.
 Hiera picra.
 Pilulæ ecphracticæ.
 — aromaticæ.
 Pulvis stypticus.
 Species aromaticæ.
 Pulvis sternutatorius.
 — e chelis cancrorum compositus.
 — e bolo compositus.
 — cum opio.
 — Doveri.
 Spiritus nitri dulcis.

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.

_____ aromaticus.

_____ vitriolici compositus.

_____ ammoniæ.

_____ compositus.

_____ fœtidus.

_____ anisi compositus.

_____ camphoratus.

_____ carui.

_____ cinnamomi.

_____ juniperi compositus.

_____ lavendulæ.

_____ menthæ piperitidis.

_____ sativæ.

_____ myristicæ.

_____ pulegii.

_____ raphani compositus.

Succus cicutæ spissatus.

_____ cochleariæ compositus.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.

Syrupus papaveris albi.

_____ tolitanus.

Tinctura aloes composita.

_____ vitriolata.

_____ asæ fœtidæ.

_____ benzoës composita.

_____ cardamomi composita.

_____ catechu.

_____ cinnamomi composita.

FORMER NAMES.

Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.

Elixer vitrioli dulce.

Liquor anodynus mineralis.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis.

_____ volatilis aromaticus.

_____ fœtidus.

Aqua seminum anisi composita.

Spiritus vinosus camphoratus.

Aqua seminum carui.

_____ cinnamomi spirituosæ.

_____ juniperi composita.

Spiritus lavendulæ simplex.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosæ.

_____ vulgaris spirituosæ.

_____ nucis moschatæ.

_____ pulegii spirituosæ.

_____ raphani composita.

Extractum cicutæ.

Succi scorbutici.

Sulphur auratum antimonii.

Syrupus e meconio.

_____ balsamicus.

Elixer aloes.

_____ proprietatis vitriolicum.

Tinctura fœtida.

Balsamum traumaticum.

Tinctura stomachica.

_____ japonica.

_____ aromatica.

NEW NAMES.

Tinctura ferri ammoniacalis.

_____ muriati.

_____ gentianæ composita.

_____ guaiaci.

_____ ammoniata.

_____ hellebori nigri.

_____ opii.

_____ camphorata.

_____ ammoniata.

_____ rhei cum aloe.

_____ sabinæ composita.

_____ sennæ composita.

_____ valerianæ ammoniata.

_____ veratri.

Trochisci amyli.

_____ arabici.

_____ cretæ.

_____ glycyrrhizæ.

_____ cum

opio.

Unguentum adipis suillæ.

_____ calcis hydrargyri
albæ.

_____ cantharidis.

_____ ceræ.

_____ cerussæ.

_____ acetatæ.

_____ elemi compositum.

_____ hydrargyri fortius.

_____ mitius.

_____ nitrati.

_____ resinæ flavæ.

FORMER NAMES.

Tinctura florum martialium.

_____ martis in spiritu salis.

_____ amara.

Elixer guaiacinum.

_____ volatile.

Tinctura melampodii.

_____ thebaica.

Elixer paregoricum.

_____ sacrum.

_____ myrrhæ compositum.

_____ salutis.

Tinctura valerianæ volatilis.

_____ hellebori albi.

Trochisci bechici albi.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.

Trochisci bechici nigri.

_____ cum

opio.

Unguentum simplex.

_____ e mercurio præci-
pitato.

_____ ad vesicatorium.

_____ album.

_____ album.

_____ saturninum.

_____ e gummi elemi.

_____ cæruleum fortius.

_____ mitior.

_____ citrinum.

_____ basilicum flavum.

NEW NAMES.

Unguentum spermatis ceti.

Vinum aloes.

——— antimonii.

——— ferri.

——— rhabarbari.

Zincum calcinatum.

——— vitriolatum.

FORMER NAMES.

Linimentum album.

Tinctura sacra.

Vinum antimoniale.

——— chalybeatum.

Tinctura rhabarbari-vinosa.

Flores zinci.

Vitriolum album.

N. Those in *Italics* are only in the Edinburgh Phar.

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TABLE

OF SUCH

MEDICINES

as are differently named in the

LONDON AND EDINBURGH PHARMACOPOEIAS.

LONDON.

ACETUM scillæ.
 Adeps suilla.
 Antimonium vitrificatum.
 Aqua ammoniæ puræ.
 — kali puri.
 Calx.
 — cum kali puro.
 Caruon.
 Cinchona.
 Confectio aromatica.
 — opiate.
 Decoctum cinchonæ.
 Elaterium.
 Emplastrum ceræ compositum.
 — lithargyri cum
 hydrargyro.
 — lithargyri cum
 resina.
 — saponis.
 Extractum cinchonæ.
 Ferrum ammoniacale.

EDINBURGH.

ACETUM scilliticum.
 Axungia porcina.
 Vitrum antimonii.
 Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.
 — lixiva caustica.
 Calx viva.
 Causticum commune mitius.
 Carvi.
 Cortex peruvianus.
 Electuarium aromaticum.
 — opiatum.
 Decoctum corticis peruviani.
 Succus spissatus cucumeris.
 Emplastrum simplex.
 — hydrargyri.
 — resinosum.
 — saponaceum.
 Extractum corticis peruviani.
 Ferrum ammoniatum.

LONDON.

Flores benzoës.
 Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.
 ———— muriatus.
 ———— vitriolatus.
 Infusum gentianæ compositum.
 ———— rosæ.
 Kali acetatum.
 ———— præparatum.
 ———— purum.
 ———— tartarisatum.
 ———— vitriolatum.
 Lac amygdalæ.
 Mistura cretacea.
 Natron præparatum.
 ———— tartarisatum.
 ———— vitriolatum.
 Oleum animale.
 Pilulæ aloës compositæ.
 ———— galbani compositæ.
 ———— scillæ.
 Pulvis cretæ compositus.
 ———— antimonialis.
 Sperma ceti.
 Spiritus ammoniæ compositus.
 ———— camphoratus.
 ———— myristicæ.
 Syrupus spinæ cervinæ.
 Tinctura aloës composita.
 ———— balsami tolutani.

EDINBURGH.

Acidum benzoïnicum.
 Hydrargyrus sulphuratus niger.
 ———— muriatus corro-
 sivus.
 ———— vitriolatus flavus.
 Infusum amarum.
 ———— rosarum.
 Lixiva acetata.
 ———— purificata.
 Causticum commune acerrimum.
 Lixiva tartarisata.
 ———— vitriolata.
 Emulsio communis.
 Potio cretacea.
 Soda purificata.
 ———— tartarisata.
 ———— vitriolata.
 Oleum e cornubus rectificatum.
 Pilulæ aloeticæ.
 ———— asæ foetidæ compositæ.
 ———— scilliticæ.
 Pulvis cretaceus.
 Antimonium calcareo phospho-
 raturum.
 Sevum ceti.
 Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.
 ———— vinosus camphoratus.
 ———— nucis moschatæ.
 Syrupus rhamni cathartici.
 Tinctura aloës cum myrrha.
 ———— tolutana.

LONDON.

Tinctura benzoës composita.

—— ferri muriati.

—— guaiaci.

—— hellebori nigri.

—— opii camphorata.

—— rhabarbari.

Unguentum cantharidis.

—— resinae flavæ.

Vinum aloes.

—— rhabarbari.

Zincum calcinatum.

EDINBURGH.

Tinctura benzoini composita.

—— ferri.

—— guaiaci ammoniata.

—— melampodii.

—— opii ammoniata.

—— rhei.

Unguentum infusi canthari-
dum.

—— resinosum.

Vinum aloeticum.

—— rhei.

Zincum ustum.

TABLE

OF

FORMER NAMES

With those now in use.

FORMER NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
<i>ACETUM scilliticum.</i>	<i>ACETUM scillæ.</i>
<i>Æthiops mineralis.</i>	<i>Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.</i>
<i>Alkali fixum fossile.</i>	<i>Natron præparatum.</i>
—— <i>vegetabile.</i>	<i>Kali præparatum.</i>
—— <i>volatile.</i>	<i>Ammonia præparata.</i>
<i>Aqua aluminis Bateana. L.</i>	<i>Aqua aluminis composita.</i>
—— <i>calcis simplex.</i>	—— <i>calcis.</i>
—— <i>cinnamomi simplex.</i>	—— <i>cinnamomi.</i>
—— <i>spirituosa.</i>	<i>Spiritus cinnamomi.</i>
—— <i>fortis.</i>	<i>Acidum nitrosum dilutum.</i>
—— <i>hordeata.</i>	<i>Decoctum hordei.</i>
—— <i>juniperi composita.</i>	<i>Spiritus juniperi compositus.</i>
—— <i>menthæ piperitidis simplex.</i>	<i>Aqua menthæ piperitidis.</i>
—— <i>spirituosa.</i>	<i>Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.</i>
—— <i>vulgaris simplex.</i>	<i>Aqua menthæ sativæ.</i>
—— <i>vulgaris spirituosa.</i>	<i>Spiritus menthæ sativæ.</i>
—— <i>nucis moschatæ.</i>	—— <i>myristicæ.</i>
—— <i>piperis jamaicensis.</i>	<i>Aqua pimento.</i>
—— <i>pulegii simplex.</i>	—— <i>pulegii.</i>
—— <i>spirituosa.</i>	<i>Spiritus pulegii.</i>
—— <i>raphani composita.</i>	—— <i>raphani compositus.</i>
—— <i>rosarum damascenarum.</i>	<i>Aqua rosæ.</i>
—— <i>sapphirina.</i>	—— <i>cupri ammoniati.</i>

FORMER NAMES.

Aqua seminum anethi.
 ——— *anisi composita.*
 ——— *carui.*
 ——— *styptica. E.*
 ——— *vegeto mineralis. L.*
 ——— *vitriolica. E.*
 ——— *camphorata. L.*

Argentum vivum.
Axungia porcina.
Balsamum anodynum. E.
 ——— *sulphuris barbadense.*
 ——— *simplex.*
 ——— *traumaticum.*
Calx antimonii.
Cataplasma e cymino. L.
Causticum antimoniale.
 ——— *commune fortius.*
 ——— *lunare.*
Ceratum album.
 ——— *citrinum.*
 ——— *epuloticum.*
Chalybis rubigo præparata.
Cinnabaris factitia. L.
Coagulum aluminosum. L.
Confectio cardiaca.
 ——— *japonica. E.*
Cornu cervi calcinatum.
Crocus metallorum.
Decoctum album. L.
 ——— *commune pro clystere. L.*

NEW NAMES.

Aqua anethi.
Spiritus anisi compositus.
 ——— *carui.*
Aqua cupri vitriolati composita.
 ——— *lithargyri acetati composita.*
 ——— *zinci vitriolati.*
 ——— *cum camphora.*

Hydrargyrus purificatus.
Adeps suilla.
Linimentum opiatum.
Petroleum sulphuratum.
Oleum sulphuratum.
Tinctura benzoës composita.
Antimonium calcinatum.
Cataplasma cumini.
Antimonium muriatum.
Calx cum kali puro.
Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum spermatis ceti.
 ——— *resinæ flavæ.*
 ——— *lapidis calaminaris.*
Ferri rubigo.
Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber.
Cataplasma aluminis.
Confectio aromatica.
Electuarium catechu.
Cornu cervi ustum.
Crocus antimonii.
Decoctum cornu cervi.
 ——— *pro enemate.*

FORMER NAMES.

Decoctum corticis peruviani.——— *lignorum. E.*——— *pectorale. L.**Electuarium lenitivum.*——— *thebaicum.**Elixer aloes.*——— *guaiacinum volatile.*——— *myrrhæ compositum. L.*——— *paregoricum.*——— *proprietatis.*——— *vitriolicum. E.*——— *salutis.*——— *vitrioli acidum. E.*——— *dulce. E.**Emplastrum adhæsivum.*——— *ex ammoniaco cum mer-*
——— *curio. L.*——— *antibystericum. E.*——— *attrahens.*——— *cephalicum. L.*——— *commune.*——— *cum gummi.*——— *cum mercurio.*——— *e cymino. L.*——— *roborans.*——— *e sapone.*——— *stomachicum. L.*——— *vesicatorium.*

NEW NAMES.

Decoctum cinchonæ.——— *guaiaci compositum.*——— *hordei compositum.**Electuarium sennæ.*——— *opiatum.**Tinctura aloes composita.*——— *guaiaci ammoniata.*——— *sabinæ composita.*——— *opii ammoniata. E.*——— *camphorata. L.*——— *aloes cum myrrha.*——— *vitriolata.*——— *sennæ.**Acidum vitrioli aromaticum.**Spiritus ætheris vitriolici aro-*
——— *maticus.**Emplastrum lithargyri cum re-*
——— *sina.*——— *ammoniaci cum hy-*
——— *drargyro.*——— *asæ fœtidæ.*——— *ceræ compositum.*——— *picis burgundicæ.*——— *lithargyri.*——— *composi-*
——— *tum.*——— *cum hy-*
——— *drargyro.*——— *cumini.*——— *thuris compositum.*——— *saponis.*——— *ladani compositum.*——— *cantharidis.*

FORMER NAMES.

NEW NAMES.

*Emulsio communis.**Lac amygdale.**Extractum catharticum.**Extractum colocynthidis compositum.**cicutæ.**Succus cicutæ spissatus.**corticis peruviani.**Extractum cinchonæ.**ligni campechensis.**hæmatoxyli.**saturni. L.**Aqua lithargyri acetati.**thebaicum.**Opium purificatum.**Flores benzoini.**Flores benzoës.**martiales.**Ferrum ammoniacale.**zinci.**Zincum calcinatum.**Fetus communis. L.**Decoctum pro fomento.**Hiera picra. L.**Pulvis aloës cum canella.**Infusum amarum simplex.**Infusum gentianæ compositum.**japonicum. E.**catechu.**sennæ commune. L.**sennæ tartarisatum.**Fulepum e camphora. L.**Mistura camphorata.**e creta.**cretacea.**e moscho. L.**moschata.**Laudanum liquidum.**Tinctura opii.**Linimentum album.**Unguentum spermatis ceti.**saponaceum.**Linimentum saponis.**volatile.**ammoniacæ.**Lixivium saponarium.**Aqua kali puri.**tartari.**præparati.**Mel ægyptiacum. L.**Oxymel æruginis.**rosaceum. L.**Mel rosæ.**Mercurius calcinatus.**Hydrargyrus calcinatus.**corrosivus sublimatus.**muriatus.**dulcis sublimatus.**Calomelas.**emeticus flavus.**Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.**præcipitatus albus.**Calx hydrargyri alba.**ruber.**Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.*

FORMER NAMES.

Oleum macis.
 — *nucis moschatæ.*
 — *petrolei barbadensis.*
 — *terebinthinæ æthereum.*
Opium colatum.
Oxymel scilliticum. L.
 — *simplex. L.*
Philonium Londinense.
Pilulæ aromaticæ.
 — *calomelanos compositæ. E.*
 — *ecphracticæ. L.*
 — *gummosæ.*
 — *Plummeri. E.*
 — *Rufi.*
 — *stomachicæ. E.*
Pulvis e bolo compositus. L.
 — — — *cum opio. L.*
 — *e cerussa compositus.*
 — *Doveri.*
 — *mercurii cinereus. E.*
 — *sternutatorius.*
 — *stypticus. E.*
Rob baccarum sambuci.
Saccharum saturni.
Sal absinthii.
 — *catharticus amarus.*
 — — — *Glauberi.*
 — *diureticus.*
 — *martis.*
 — *polychrestus. E.*
 — *rupellensis.*
 — *tartari.*

NEW NAMES.

Oleum myristicæ expressum.
 — — — *essentiale.*
 — *petrolei.*
 — *terebinthinæ rectificatum.*
Opium purificatum.
Oxymel scillæ.
Mel acetatum.
Confectio opiata.
Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco.
Pilulæ hydrargyri muriati mitis.
Pulvis aloes cum ferro.
Pilulæ galbani compositæ.
 — *hydrargyri muriati mitis.*
 — *aloes cum myrrha.*
 — *rhei compositæ.*
Pulvis cretæ compositus.
 — — — *cum opio.*
 — *cerussæ compositus.*
 — *ippecacuanhæ compositus.*
Hydrargyrus præcipitatus cine-
reus.
Pulvis asari compositus.
 — *aluminis compositus.*
Succus baccæ sambuci spissatus.
Cerussa acetata.
Kali præparatum.
Magnesia vitriolata.
Natron vitriolatum.
Kali acetatum.
Ferrum vitriolatum.
Lixivia vitriolata sulphurea.
Natron tartarisatum.
Kali præparatum.

FORMER NAMES.

NEW NAMES.

*Sal vitrioli.**— ammoniacus volatilis.**Species aromaticæ.**Spiritus cornu cervi.**——— lavendulæ simplex.**——— Mindereri.**——— nitri.**——— ——— dulcis.**——— salis ammoniaci.**——— ——— ——— dulcis.**——— ——— ——— cum calce**viva.**——— salis marini Glauberi.**——— terebinthinæ.**——— vinosus camphoratus.**——— vitrioli dulcis.**——— volatilis aromaticus.**——— ——— foetidus.**Succi scorbutici.**Syrupus ex althæa.**——— e corticibus aurantiorum.**——— balsamicus.**——— e meconio.**——— rosarum solutivus.**Tabellæ cardialgicæ.**Tartarum emeticum.**——— solubile.**——— ——— vitriolatum.**Tinctura amara.**——— aromatica.**——— corticis peruviani.**——— foetida.**——— florum martialium. L.**Zincum vitriolatum.**Ammonia præparata.**Pulvis aromaticus.**Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.**Spiritus lavendulæ.**Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ.**Acidum nitrosum.**Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.**Aqua ammoniæ.**Spiritus ammoniæ.**Aqua ammoniæ puræ.**Acidum muriaticum.**Oleum terebinthinæ ratificatum.**Spiritus camphoratus.**——— ætheris vitriolici.**——— ammoniæ compositus.**——— ——— foetidus.**Succus cochleariæ compositus.**Syrupus althæa.**——— corticis aurantii.**——— toltanus.**——— papaveris albi.**——— rosæ.**Trochisci cretæ.**Antimonium tartarisatum.**Kali tartarisatum.**—— vitriolatum.**Tinctura gentianæ composita.**——— cinnamomi composita.**——— cinchonæ.**——— asæ foetidæ.**——— ferri ammoniacalis.*

